

The
National

Volume XLIX SEPTEMBER 1959 Number 9

Wool Grower



*Mr. Sheepman,
Have you called
your neighbor
and asked him to
Vote YES in the
wool and lamb
referendum?*

HEY, MR. SHEEPMAN **If It's "Bucks" You Need**

The Utah Ram Sale is
The Place
To Buy 'Em



Thursday, October 8 is
The Time
To Buy 'Em

1050

"Selected and Inspected" Rams

of the following breeds will be sold in ONE day

Columbias - Rambouillets - Hampshires - Suffolks - Crossbreds

Come To The

3rd UTAH RAM SALE

Thursday, October 8, 1959

Spanish Fork, Utah

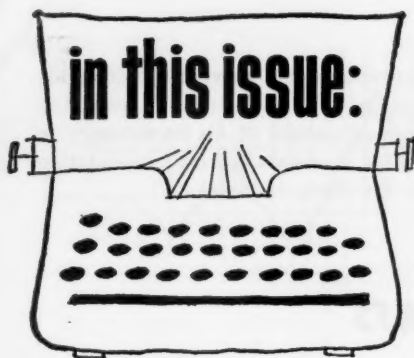
A Utah Wool Growers - Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Sponsored Sale

SALE STARTS PROMPTLY AT 9 A.M.

"BUY 'EM and TRY 'EM"
"We're sure you'll like 'em"

Col. Howard Brown, Auctioneer

For Information, Write or Call J. Alden Olsen, Secretary, Spanish Fork, Utah



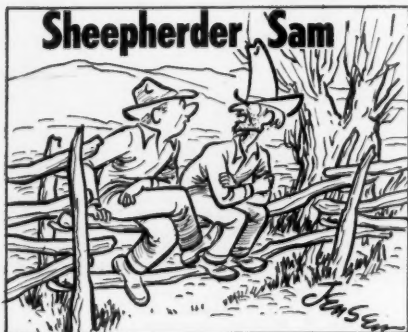
REFERENDUM:

The referendum being held this month to determine whether or not sheepmen wish to continue lamb and wool promotion programs currently being conducted by the American Sheep Producers Council was proceeding peacefully until August. Then, with the American Farm Bureau Federation attempting to deceive sheepmen with a misleading propaganda program on lamb and wool promotion programs, the peaceful issue suddenly became "hot."

In an effort to provide you, Mr. Sheepman, with factual information so that you may make a wise decision concerning the referendum, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER has included the following items in this month's issue which you will undoubtedly wish to study:

Have you received one of these leaflets?, on page 12; AFBF promotion stand difficult to understand, page 15; an open letter to Charles Shuman, 17; Safeway official gives retailer's views on ASPC promotions, page 18; Grange, Farmers Union support 708 and lamb promotion testimonials, page 20.

Study the issue at hand, make



"The younger generation is sure soft. How many of them could sit like this for three hours."

a wise decision and cast your ballot for the good of yourself and your industry.

NWGA NEWS ROUNDUP:

With the lamb referendum at hand, most other problems confronting the industry have taken a "back seat." However, problems dealing with imports, grading, grazing and federal legislation are still of importance to the industry. An up-to-the-minute and complete coverage of these

matters is presented for your information on page 10.

NATIONAL RAM SALE:

Prices at the 44th Annual National Ram Sale were down \$18 plus from those of last year. Despite the general price decline several breeds and several individual rams sold exceptionally well. One Suffolk stud brought \$2,350. See page 22 for a story on the sale and page 23 for the sale in detail.



San Antonio Skyline

Don't Delay — Make Reservations Now

Fill Out This Blank And Mail To:

Reservation Office
The Gunter Hotel
San Antonio 6, Texas

Please reserve the following accommodations for the National Wool Growers Association convention in San Antonio, Texas, January 25 to 27, 1960:

Single _____ Double _____ Twin _____ Suite _____

Arrival: January _____, 1960 _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Departure: January _____, 1960 _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

300 rooms available at the Gunter Hotel (convention headquarters). Overflow will be housed at St. Anthony Hotel, one block from convention headquarters.

RATES: Single occupancy—\$6.00 to \$10.00
Double (Double Bed)—\$8.00 to \$12.00
Double (Twin Bed)—\$9.00 to \$15.00
2 room suite—\$20.00 and \$25.00 (parlor and 1 bedroom)
3 room suite—\$30.00 and \$35.00 (parlor and 2 bedrooms)



THE COVER

OUR cover for September is an artist's conception of a sheepman calling his neighbors in an effort to get them to vote in the lamb and wool promotion referendum. If your neighbor has not taken advantage of his opportunity to vote, do your duty—persuade him to vote YES, thereby assuring continuation of the promotion program and stability for the sheep industry.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
is the official publication of the
National Wool Growers Association

September 1959

Volume XLIX—Number 9

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

EDWIN E. MARSH, EDITOR

JACK DeMANN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR EMERITUS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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MISCELLANEOUS

American Farm Bureau Federation	
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Wilbur F. Wilson, Hammett, Idaho
Dan Fulton, Ismay, Montana
Stanley Ellison, Tuscarora, Nevada
Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico
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R. A. Smiley, Belle Fourche, South Dakota
Lance Sears, Sweetwater, Texas
J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah
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J. Norman Stratton, Rawlins, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

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M. P. Espil, Phoenix, Arizona
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California Wool Growers Association
151 Mission Street, San Francisco
W. P. Rickard, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association
4693 Franklin Street, Denver 16

L. Elton Gent, President
Robert Field, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association
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M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association
Livestock Building, 7 Edwards St., Helena
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Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 1429, Reno

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John E. Humphrey, Secretary

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Farley Jensen, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association
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J. P. Steiwer, Secretary

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association
San Angelo

Lance Sears, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association
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J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association
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Belle Fourche

R. A. Smiley, President
John H. Widdows, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley

J. Norman Stratton, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

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The National Wool Grower

Research News

NEW Zealand lambs suffering from "illthrift" (a trace-element deficiency) appear to be benefitting from small doses of selenium in their pasture diet.

A research station scientist has reported that feeding nine cents worth of selenium to 201 affected lambs resulted in a total gain of 3,105 pounds, liveweight, in 10 weeks. The same number of untreated lambs lost 178 pounds during the same period.

Other trace-element deficiencies affecting the productivity of grazing animals have been corrected by top-dressing pastures with cobalt, molybdenum and copper.

Experiments are currently in progress to determine how much selenium must be applied to get adequate

amounts into the soil, and to see how much selenium will be retained in the carcasses of lambs fed this element. New Zealand meat traders fear some countries might ban imports of lambs from New Zealand because of selenium accumulated in the meat.

Livestock in areas of the Western United States often suffer from too much selenium, which they get from selenium-loving plants growing on rich soils. The element accumulates in the animals and causes a slow breakdown of the liver and other vital organs. The effect is similar to lead poisoning.

COTTONSEED cake increased lamb crops up to 20 percent when fed to range ewes three weeks before and two weeks after the start of breeding in an

experiment conducted by the Texas Experiment Station, Sonora, Texas.

The study was conducted under practical range conditions on six West Texas ranches which cooperated with the Experiment Station, and cotton oil mills in the area to determine whether supplemental protein would improve the breeding performance of range flocks. The tests were conducted under direction of Assistant Animal Husbandman Fred R. Campbell.

The study was initiated during the late summer and early fall of 1958. Each range flock, averaging about 400 ewes, was divided into two comparable groups and grazed on pastures which

Plan Now to Consign or Buy
Top Quality at
Golden Spike National Livestock
Show's

Suffolk - Columbia
Bred Ewe Sale

LIVESTOCK COLISEUM,
OGDEN, UTAH

Monday, Nov. 16, Starting 12 Noon
With Suffolks, Followed by
Columbia Sale.

Golden Spike events run from
Nov. 13 through 21, and
Include full-fledged livestock exhibits
and a Quarter Horse Show and Sale.

OUR FIRST PRODUCTION SALE

Saturday
September 26

SUFFOLKS

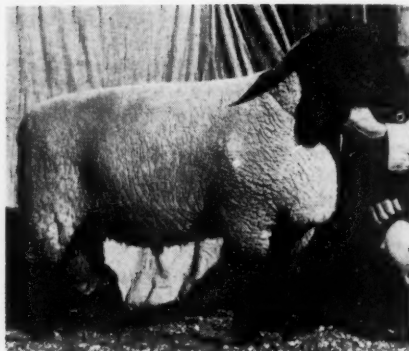
AT OUR CALGARY FARM

Saturday
September 26

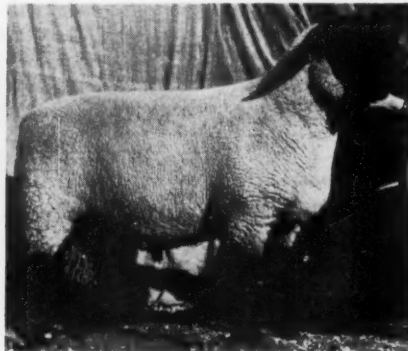
31 Shearling Rams — All weighing around 300 pounds — in working condition
25 Ram Lambs — weighing up to 200 pounds
25 Ewe Lambs and Shearlings

In the last two years at Calgary-Edmonton-Saskatoon-Regina our flock has won more first prizes and championships than any other flock in Western Canada.

Auctioneers: Harry Hays and Dean Parker



Grand Champion Ram — 1959
Calgary-Saskatoon-Regina



Grand Champion Ram — 1959
Edmonton



Supreme Champion — 1959
Royal Winter Fair

8944 Elbow Drive

HAYS FARMS

Write For Further Information

Calgary, Canada

**THE ALL NEW
HOME on the RANGE**



**SHEEP
CAMP
TRAILER
NOW
AVAILABLE**

*Come In
or Write*

TWO BED • • • NEW CHASSIS

Ahlander Mfg. Company
490 So. University Ave., Provo, Utah

provided equal amounts and quality of forage.

Three weeks prior to the time rams were placed in the pastures for breeding, the supplemented ewes were started on three-fourths pound of cottonseed cake, per head daily.

The daily ration was continued until after the rams had been in the pasture for two weeks. Each supplemented ewe consumed about 25 pounds of cottonseed cake. The unsupplemented part of the flock received only range forage. Supplemental minerals and watering were identical in both pastures. After supplemental feeding was concluded,

the two flocks were maintained under comparable conditions.

During April, 1959, data were obtained from the supplemented and unsupplemented ewes on each of the cooperation ranches to determine the lamb crop percentage, number of wet and dry ewes and body condition.

The most striking difference observed was lamb crop percentage. The advantage from supplemental feeding was 0, 3, 10, 12 and 20 percent increases on the respective six ranches.

In addition to increasing the lamb crop percentage, research workers observed that the supplemented flocks appeared to produce more uniform lambs and that the ewes carried better body condition at the end of the winter.

The study is being continued to confirm the results obtained during the first year and to obtain additional information on a satisfactory way to self-feed ewes during flushing, optimum rate and time of flushing, body condition before breeding, and the economic level of flushing under varying range price conditions.

17th Annual IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

*The Greatest Purebred Ewe Sale
In The West*

EWES and RAMS

**ALL BREEDS OF SHEEP IN
PEN LOTS OF ONE TO SIX**

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1959
10:00 A. M.**

**Bonneville County Fair Buildings
TAUTPHAUS PARK — IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO**

**Blackface Breeds in Morning
Whiteface Breeds in Afternoon**

Auctioneer: Col. Ellis A. White, Ontario, Oregon

Write for Catalogue:

Mrs. Olah Rucker, Pocatello Creek Road, Pocatello, Idaho



RANGE technicians from a dozen Western Range States laid tentative plans at Utah State University, Logan, Utah, August 4, for research which would determine just how livestock grazing effects water flow. They also agreed to attempt to divert new Federal funds into range research.

At the gathering, the Western Range Research Planning Committee was organized. Dr. Joseph H. Robertson, head, department of agronomy and range management, University of Nevada, was elected committee chairman. Dr. D. L. Goddwin, assistant professor of range management at USU was named secretary of the committee.

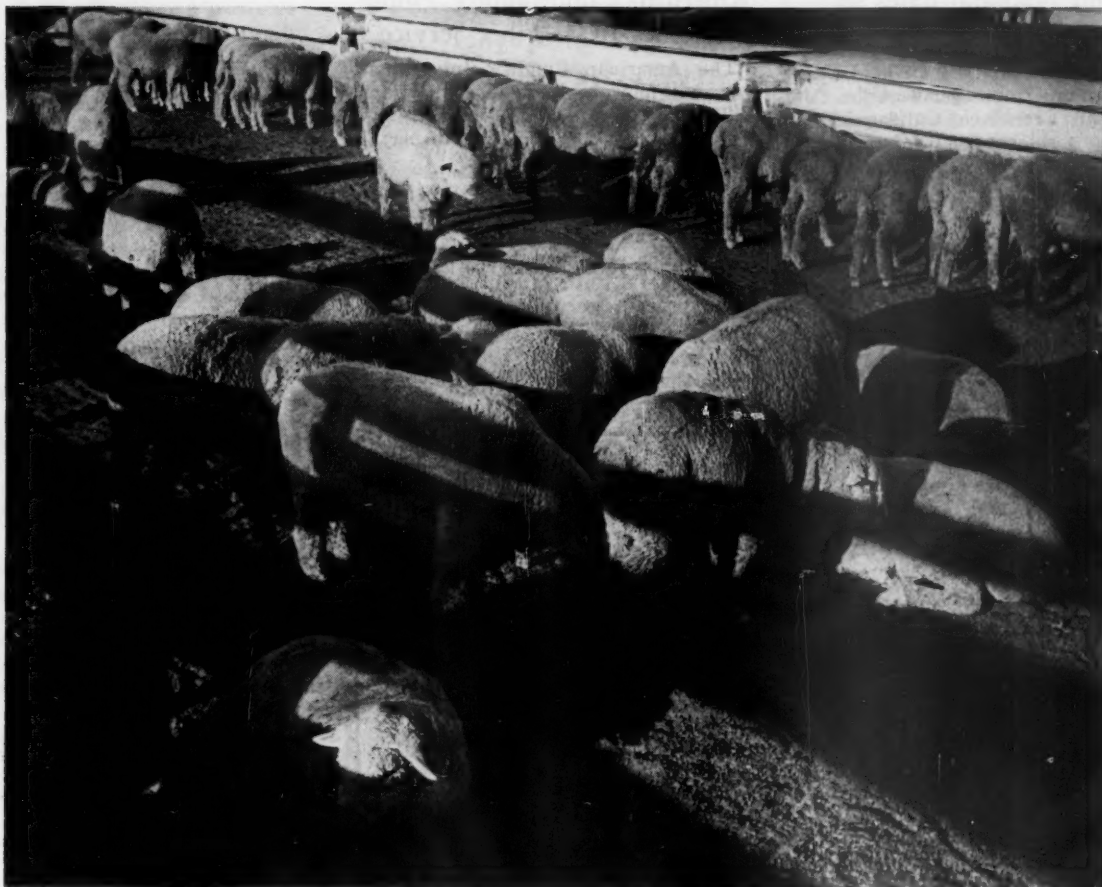
The committee tentatively adopted "The Effects of Range Management on Vegetation, Soil and Water Relationships of Watersheds," as title for the proposed research in the Western States.

"The problem of ranges is becoming more acute and is common to all the Western States," a spokesman for the group said.

The new research in range management, which would include studies of such factors as distribution of livestock on ranges, herding, fencing, re-seeding, fertilization and removal of undesirable plants, was proposed as a possible alternative to removing animals from the western ranges.

Objectives of the proposed studies in the Western States, with State experiment stations cooperating, would be to analyze the manipulation of range cover and investigate grazing management.

The National Wool Grower



Sheep Feeders...see the results of Aureomycin Crumbles at no cost!

Now you can try Aureomycin Crumbles on your own farm without spending a penny and judge results for yourself. "Seeing is believing."

You have heard a lot about the wonderful results other sheepmen are getting with AUREOMYCIN® Crumbles — and now you can check for yourself.

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles help greatly reduce scours and check the losses due to enterotoxemia. They shorten

the fattening period — lambs go on feed faster, finish out faster and save labor and feed. On trials weight gains have been increased by as much as 21% per day and feed efficiency is substantially improved.

Take advantage of this special offer — see your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer as soon as convenient and ASK FOR YOUR FREE TRIAL PACKAGE OF AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, New York.



Look for this red, green and black AUREOMYCIN Crumbles free sample display at your regular supplier's. Get your free sample and information booklet.

FREE TRIAL OFFER!

Get this FREE DEMONSTRATION PACKAGE from your regular Cyanamid supplier. Limited offer — Act now!



This 1-lb. free trial package contains sufficient AUREOMYCIN Crumbles to treat 4 sheep for more than two weeks. Easy to use, no matter what you are feeding. AUREOMYCIN Crumbles contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN per pound and are regularly packaged in 50-lb. bags.



©AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.

Grand National dates set

The 15th annual Grand National Livestock Exposition will be held October 30 through November 8 at the Cow Palace, San Francisco, California, according to a release issued by John J. Mortellaro, livestock superintendent for the event.

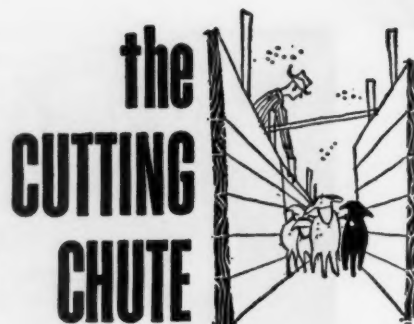
Sheep events during the exposition will be staged October 30, 31 and November 1. They will include a national Suffolk sale, judging of market lambs and judging of purebred breeds—Suffolks, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorsets, Cheviots, Hampshires, Rambouillets, Corriedales and Columbias.

American Conditioning House becomes ACH Fiber Service

The American Conditioning House, Inc., will now be known by the name ACH Fiber Service, Inc., according to a release from the office of Herbert J. Wollner, company president.

"This change is in harmony with the broadened scope of the organization's activities and staff facilities, which has been indicated through appointments announced at intervals over the past five months," the release said.

In the past, the company worked exclusively with wool. Under the new setup, the firm will handle all types of fibers.



R. V. Hogg renamed president of Pacific Wool Growers

Ronald V. Hogg, Salem, Oregon, was re-elected president of the Pacific Wool Growers Association at a meeting of the board of directors held recently at association offices at Portland.

Also re-elected to association posts were Lou Levy, Pendleton, Oregon, vice president; Roy A. Ward, Portland, vice president and general manager; G. R. Kappler, Portland, secretary-treasurer; and Bruce Arnold, Portland, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The PWGA board also voted unanimously in favor of continuing the lamb and wool promotion program currently being conducted by the American Sheep Producers Council. Board members urged all wool growers to vote "YES" in support of the lamb and wool promotion referendum being conducted this month.

In other action taken by the board, Mr. Ward was elected and certified a delegate to the ASPC. He is already a member of the board of directors of the ASPC and the ASPC wool committee.

Vaccine company offers free livestock diseases handbook

The causes, symptoms and treatment of many livestock diseases are discussed in a new 100-page handbook just published by the Kansas City Vaccine Company.

The expanded 1960 edition of the handbook has new sections on leptospirosis among livestock and dogs, infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (Red Nose), the use of vitamins A, D and E in combating nutritional deficiencies and the new aerosol dispensers for wound dressings, screw worms and other external parasites. The company's line of drugs, vaccines and instruments are also catalogued.

Free copies of the handbook may be obtained by writing Department 224, Kansas City Vaccine Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

The National Wool Grower



SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL



CRAIG RAM SALE

Craig, Colorado

Monday, October 12, 1959

Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Sales Pavillion

- ABOUT 650 TOP RAMS •
- ALL YEARLINGS •

- ★ COLUMBIAS
- ★ SUFFOLKS
- ★ HAMPSHIRE
- ★ RAMBOUILLETS
- ★ SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

The Best in Range Ram Quality



Howard Brown, Auctioneer,
Woodland, California

Sale under management of
Routt-Moffat Woolgrowers Assn.



"MIYWW" contest winners leave on Europe trip

The two winners in the 12th annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest left Denver, Colorado, August 16, aboard a United Airlines flagship bound for European fashion capitals.

The girls, Millicent Robbins, Walsh, Colorado, and Amelia Beth Loomis, Donnelly, Idaho, were named winners of the senior and junior divisions of the contest respectively. The contest was held during the 94th annual National Wool Growers Association convention last January at Portland, Oregon.

The girls were greeted in Denver by Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, publicity chairman for the National contest. The "MIYWW" contest is jointly sponsored by the Wool Bureau, Inc. and the NWGA Women's Auxiliary.

Lemmon resigns NWMC post

James H. Lemmon, Lemmon, South Dakota, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation for the past 18 years, advised NWMC board members July 25, of his resignation as director representing the South Dakota association and as president of the National.

Mr. Lemmon had originally announced he would resign next November at the annual meeting of the NWMC. However, he decided to make his resignation official immediately in order to enable his successor as director representing South Dakota, Fred Holscher, to become familiar with the deliberation of the planning committee prior to the annual meeting.

Lehi M. Jones, Cedar City, Utah, director from the Utah Wool Marketing Association and senior vice president of the National, was elected to fill the position in the NWMC left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lemmon. Mr. Jones assumed the NWMC presidency immediately. He will complete the unfilled portion of Mr. Lemmon's term.

Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale scheduled for September 12

The 33rd annual Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale, sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association, will be held at Pocatello, Idaho, September 12.

The event, always one at which some of Idaho's better rams are shown, is an all-breed show and sale which includes Suffolks, Hampshires, Suffolk-Hampshires, Panamas, Columbias and Whitefaced Crossbreds. The rams are entered from Idaho's top purebred sheep flocks.

Forest Service announces "range field day"

A "range field day" will be held October 2, at the Manitou Experimental Forest, eight miles north of Woodland Park, Colorado, according to an announcement issued by the U. S. Forest Service.

The field day is being held to show the results of grazing intensity studies on pine-bunchgrass range in the front range of the Rocky Mountains. This range is characterized by ponderosa pine as the over-story and mountain mulhy, Arizona fescue and blue grama as the principle range plants. This is

a range type that is widely used for grazing.

The native range has been grazed yearly at different rates for 18 years; 1959 is the last year of grazing before the study is terminated.

Striking differences in cattle gains, herbage production, plant composition and plant vigor has resulted from the 18 years of different grazing treatments. The result of the study should be of interest to ranchers grazing on ponderosa pine ranges.

Results of grazing tests on ranges seeded to crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, smooth brome and Russian wildrye will also be shown.

C. C. Wyckoff

LIVESTOCK DISPERSION SALE

Double Registered Polled Herefords

Registered Hampshire Ewes

Hampshire and Suffolk Rams - Lambs & Yearlings

At the ranch — Tuesday, September 15, 1959 — 12:00 Noon — Lunch on Grounds

LOCATION: 2½ miles east of Wallowa, Oregon on Route 82; then turn right 1 mile south and right ½ mile west. Watch for signs.

20 EXCELLENT POLLED HEREFORD BROOD COWS

13 March '59 calves—to be weaned at sale.

1 April '59 calf—to be weaned at sale.

5 June '59 calves—to sell with dams.

1 July '59 calf—to sell with dam.

4 Open yearling heifers of breeding age.

4 Big, rugged, smooth-headed cmg. 2 range bulls.

ALL THE YOUNG CATTLE ARE THE GET of ALF Beau Mixer 79 and all brood cows will carry his service. This splendidly bred sire was owned jointly with Noah Herefords, Ontario, Oregon. As was their privilege, they elected to buy out the Wyckoff ½ interest. Therefore, he is not for sale.

ALSO 3 GRADE HEREFORD COWS AND 1 HOLSTEIN COW, all with calves.

This sale is a complete dispersion of all livestock.

75 REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES, 52 HEAD 3 YR. AND UNDER.

24 HAMPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, ELIGIBLE.

25 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, ELIGIBLE

12 SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, ELIGIBLE

THE MAJORITY OF EWES were sire by a Poole Magic Valley Hampshire Stud, the '59 lambs by a Hogg Stud, yearlings by a Walter Hubbard Stud.

THIS HAS BEEN A CAREFULLY CULLED FLOCK for many years and these foundation brood animals are outstanding. Only in a dispersion will you find this buyer opportunity.

ALL STOCK WILL BE IN A1 CONDITION OFF PASTURES.

Catalog requested invited.

MR. & MRS C. C. WYCKOFF, Owners

Wallowa, Oregon

Phone Tuxedo 6 - 2203

SI WILLIAMS, Auctioneer

Box 723, Pendleton, Oregon

Phone Crestview 6 - 2435

Montana halts Canadian sheep imports as scrapie prevention

A proclamation prohibiting the transport of any sheep or goats from the Dominion of Canada into the State of Montana was issued July 23 by Montana Governor J. Hugo Aronson.

According to a release received from Governor Aronson's office, the proclamation was designed to prevent the introduction of "the infectious, contagious and dangerous disease of sheep and goats known as scrapie," into the State of Montana.

Former auxiliary president makes "Who's Who"

Mrs. Rudie Mick, former president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association from St. Onge, South Dakota, has been written up in the first edition of "Who's Who of American Women."

Mrs. Mick is one of 20,000 American women whose biographies appear in the first issue. She is listed in the book under the categories of educators and clubwomen.

AFL-CIO propose curb on "sweatshop" imports

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is planning a major modification in its policy of full support for the Government's reciprocal trade program, according to a report issued August 16, in the NEW YORK TIMES.

"Alarmed by recent increases in imports of goods manufactured in countries with low wage standards, the Federation's high command is slated to approve a call for legislation to safeguard domestic production against foreign inroads," the report said.

The proposal to curb imports was part of a resolution submitted to the AFL-CIO executive council by four key unions—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Textile Workers Union, the International Ladies Garment Union and the United Hatters, Caps and Millinery Workers International Union.

It was reported that AFL-CIO President George Meany had given "his blessings" to the plan following talks with Jacob F. Potofsky, president of Amalgamated, and David Dubinsky, president of the Garment Union.

The change in labor's import policies came with growing concern, not only about imports of textiles, but about the rise in imports of automobiles, electronic equipment, cameras and other goods as well.

Pressure being applied to labor groups for a new policy on imports has been increased by widespread fear of a prospective flood of subsidized exports from communist block countries, the TIMES report concluded.

S. S. Delfino Australia bound

The sheep ship Delfino steamed back across the Pacific Ocean early in August, bound for Australia and another load of lambs to import to the United States.

Importers, who unloaded their first shipment of some 23,000 live Australian lambs at San Diego late in July, said they were returning the ship to Australia with a load of pelleted feed and have applied for permits to import a second lamb shipment to the U. S.

TARGHEE PRODUCTION SALE



Billings, Oct. 3, 1:00 P. M.

Langman's Livestock Auction Yards

200 registered ewes
300 Targhee commercial ewes in lots of 20-50
250 Range rams
15 stud registered rams

More pounds. Most versatile market grade of wool.
More pounds of lamb per ewe wintered. Open face and polled.
More lean meat for consumer. Developed by U.S.D.A.

U. S. TARGHEE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

Arvid E. Larson, Secretary

Big Timber, Montana

RANGE RAMS

Check these features before you buy and then combine them all through the use of our rams.

- ★ A large, rugged, heavy boned ram with size to spare.
- ★ A dense, long staple, uniform fleece. Rams from a reputation clip which has consistently demanded and brought one of the highest prices in our area.
- ★ Raised and sold off the range assuring you of a healthy and vigorous animal.
- ★ Over 30 years of selective breeding featuring Snyder bred Columbias and U.S. Government bred Rambouillets.
- ★ A top selection at a reasonable price.

MONTANA - WYOMING SHEEP CO.

Columbia

Rambouillet & Columbia

Rambouillet

1000 Nevada Ave.
Lovell, Wyo.
Ph. Liberty 8-2974

303 Treasure St. Bldg.
Billings, Montana
Ph. 6-6363

Vote YES

in the

Lamb and Wool

Referendum

The National Wool Grower

Now...get up to 40% increased daily gains on your lambs with



STIMPLANTS[®] FOR LAMBS

Tests show these new, single-implant stilbestrol pellets can help you get:

- up to 40% increase in daily gains
- up to 23% improved feed efficiency

Now you can put more gain on your lambs . . . with less feed . . . for more profit—in feedlot or on range or pasture.

How? With the new 3-mg. stilbestrol pellet specially developed for lambs—*New Stimplants for Lambs*.

Extensive tests show: Only one 3-mg. pellet does the job for the entire feeding period . . . helps increase daily gains up to 40%, improve feed efficiency up to 23%.

Stimplants are scientifically formulated to provide uniform release of stilbestrol 24 hours a day. And they're easy to use . . . economical, too.

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Science for the world's well-being



STIMPLANTS[®] FOR LAMBS

BRAND OF DIETHYLSTILBESTROL

SPECIAL OFFER!

FREE

\$14⁹⁵

**AUTOMATIC
IMPLANT
GUN**

Gun (in plastic box) with the purchase of 1,000 pellets (enough to treat 1,000 lambs for the entire feeding period).



**HURRY!
OFFER
LIMITED**



Conference Held With Secretary Benson

By EDWIN E. MARSH
NWGA Executive Secretary

Conference with Secretary Benson

THE following group conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City on August 24:

NWGA officers Harold Josendal, president; David Little, vice president; R. C. Rich, honorary president; and Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary; also Don Clyde, president, American Sheep Producers Council; J. R. Broadbent, representing National Lamb Feeders Association; and John Noh, member NWGA Lamb Committee.

With regard to lamb grading Secretary Benson told the group there was enough evidence presented to convince him of the need for some very major revisions in grading specifications if grading is to be continued. He said if we can't arrive at some major revisions to meet the needs, he is willing to raise the question again.

In the meantime, he said he would appreciate wool growers taking a sincere interest in the grading problem and giving the Department the benefit of our judgment. The Secretary suggested we present our suggestions for revision at the Kansas City meeting the following day. (For report on Kansas City meeting see page 11.)

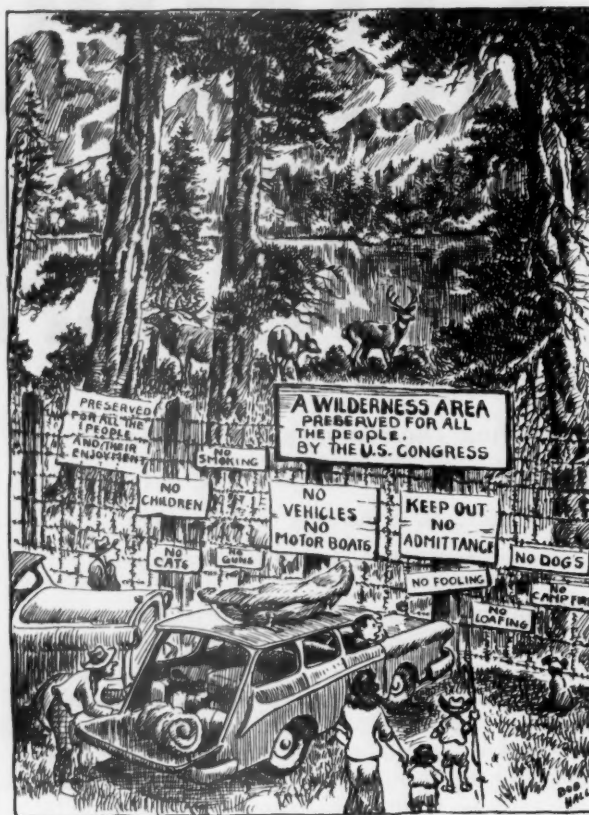
A memorandum was given to Secretary Benson in which we recommended that the Choice grade include any lamb that has a good conformation, a reasonable covering of fat and a reasonable degree of firmness of flesh. The memorandum also recommended that there be only two grades; namely, Choice and Commercial.

The Secretary was also apprized by our group of the feeling that some of the personnel in the Grading Service are adamant and prejudiced as to changes in grading specifications.

Lamb Importations

President Josendal brought up the matter of imports of frozen lamb carcasses. The Secretary said he was familiar with the recent increases in these imports. He suggested a conference to be sponsored and called by the Department of Agriculture and to include representatives of the industry in New Zealand, Australia and the United States to point out what is happening and to advise these countries exporting lamb to the United States that unless some control is affected on

Wilderness—for Whom?



—Courtesy American National Cattlemen's Association

the volume of shipments, that we will be faced with drastic action. The Secretary advised he would call in agricultural attaches from New Zealand and Australia and consult with them regarding the setting up of this conference.

Forest Service Problems

The group also discussed Forest Service problems with the Secretary both in regard to the need for developing practical range survey methods and also problems with Forest Service personnel. The problem of recruiting personnel who have had practical range experience was also discussed.

Wilderness Bill

Both Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) and Senator Gordon Allott (Colorado) have presented amendments to the wilderness bill which would modify it considerably and remove some of

the objections we have had to wilderness legislation. In other words, they make the bill much more palatable to the livestock industry if we have to have a wilderness bill. However, the committee has met in several executive sessions and has taken no action as yet. With adjournment apparently close, it is highly possible that the Senate Interior Committee will not report out a bill and get it to the floor prior to next year.

Keogh-Simpson Bill

Further hearings were held this month before the Senate Finance Committee on the Keogh-Simpson bill to enable self-employed people to set aside a portion of their income, tax-free, to go into a retirement fund. G. N. Winder, honorary president, NWGA, testified for the National Livestock Tax Committee in favor of this bill.

Josendal Reports on Lamb Grading Meetings

By HAROLD JOSENDAL
NWGA President

AT a conference with Secretary Benson growers, feeders and the American Sheep Producers Council were represented. At this conference the Secretary indicated that after thorough consideration of the problem he felt the best possible solution to the grading problem was a complete revision of grading. He indicated that he and his department will be open to any and all reasonable suggestions for change and that he expected to see a major change that would really cure the criticism of the present grading. The Secretary indicated that he wanted us to assist his department in getting the best possible revision. If after a fair trial the revision does not work, then he will be willing to take another look at the matter.

Therefore, following this conference with the Secretary, the group meeting determined that it would be necessary to go to the Kansas City conference called by the Department of Agriculture to consider proposals for revision of grading. The recommendations made by us at Kansas City were that new grading standards should be a full revision and not just a minor compromise, piecemeal approach. The suggestion was made that there should be only two grades—Choice and Commercial; that as a matter of commercial reality, the Choice grade is the only one in common use today. It was our feeling that this Choice grade should be broadened so that it could be of real value. After all, even in common market practice today if a retailer buys lamb from a packer, he frequently does not take everything just because it grades Choice but has other specifications of his own with which both the packer and retailer are familiar. The packer or jobber may judge which stores and outlets can use each particular type of lamb and to do a good job of merchandising he will do it if he can. If the Choice grade is broadened to the point that the processor and jobber have an opportunity to do a real job of merchandising, we are sure that they will and it will be of benefit to the lamb market.

It was further recommended that the factor of maturity in setting lamb grades should be completely eliminated. A lamb is a lamb as long as he shows the proper break-joint. A lamb should not be discriminated against just because he is an old-crop lamb as com-

pared with a new-crop lamb. If the quality is present in the lamb it should be graded accordingly.

It was further recommended that the factor of feathering should be completely eliminated from the description of lamb grades. We feel it unnecessary to look in the ribs with a flashlight to determine feathering. A competent job of grading can be done and certainly a much less confusing description of grading can be written without including this factor.

At the Kansas City conference representatives of producers, packers, retailers, hotel and marine buyers, colleges and consumer groups were represented. Naturally there was a divergence of opinion as to how best to revise the grades. Unanimity of opinion was that there must be a revision. As to the suggestions made by the growers most of the department personnel were quite insistent that they could not be put into practice and would not work. However, the department people did indicate they really expect to revise the grades, but we were given little encouragement as to any revision in the direction we were thinking.

In a demonstration of actual grading in a cooler, it was pointed out by various processors and producers that in many parts of the country today it is impossible to get the same grading job that was done on the select carcasses during the demonstration. This, of course, was denied by the Government graders but nevertheless those who are familiar with grading in the field today attested that it simply didn't occur.

There was quite a lot of opinion expressed regarding the use of the Prime grade. It was pointed out that only 1.4 percent of the lambs graded today grade Prime. It was likewise pointed out that a much higher percentage graded Prime in 1950 before the revisions were made at that time. There was a lot of sentiment expressed that there was a definite need for more carcasses in the Prime grade and that some now graded Choice should be graded Prime, and that a definite market for them would be found in that category. There was also a great deal of sentiment expressed that the high end of the present Good grade should be included in the Choice grade.

Several people present expressed the thought that the best advertising phrases we have in the public mind today are the terms "U. S. Choice" and "U. S. Prime."

Following the general meeting a technical committee was selected to resume work in the coolers in an attempt to come up with more definite recommendations to the department.

Members of this committee are: James D. Kemp, representing the Reciprocal Meat Conference and the American Society of Animal Production and also the Blue Grass State Sheep Association, Lexington, Kentucky; N. L. Chaplicki, National Association of Food Chains, Chicago; J. R. Broadbent, American Sheep Producers Council, Salt Lake City; Lester Stratton, National Lamb Feeders Association, Wentworth, South Dakota; E. F. Forbes, Western States Meat Packers, San Francisco; Peter H. Petersen, National Association of Hotel & Restaurant Purveyors, New York, N. Y.; C. T. Barnes, Jr., Virginia Department of Agriculture, Virginia; W. E. Tyler, USDA, Washington, D. C.; and the writer representing the NWGA.

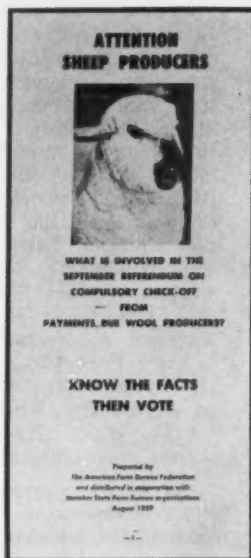
As we go to press, the revisions under consideration by the committee include the following:

1. Take the top one-half of the young lambs now going into the Choice grade and put them into the Prime grade;
2. Take three-fourths of the mature lambs now in the Choice grade and place them in the Prime grade;
3. Take one-half of the young lambs in the Good grade and one-half of the mature lambs in the Good grade and place them in the Choice grade;
4. Balance of lambs would fall into the Good grade.

In order to accomplish this the present intention is to place less emphasis on maturity and less emphasis on judging quality by such factors as feathering between the ribs, kidney fat, etc. Of course, before new specifications are adopted they will be submitted to all interested parties for criticism and suggestions.

The department indicated that they would be willing to receive statements in writing from interested parties up until September 1st. We left the meeting with the feeling that the Grading Service is so entrenched with present practices that it is going to be most difficult to get a real grading revision that could be anywhere near satisfactory. However, because of the public attention that has been focused on this problem, there is some possibility of getting a real revision.

Have You Received One of These Leaflets?



The above leaflet is being widely distributed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The AFBF leaflet gives an incomplete account of the self-help program of promotion and advertising which is financed and directed by members of the sheep industry. This program, as you know, will be the subject of a national referendum to be conducted during September among sheep owners to determine whether or not they want to continue their own self-help program, the only successful and united program the sheep industry has ever had.

This brochure clarifies briefly some of the statements in the Farm Bureau leaflet, statements which do not give the complete picture and therefore cannot in all honesty go unanswered. In other words, it is better to give all the information to sheep producers and let each individual decide whether or not he wants to continue this program to his own best interests and the interests of his own industry.

This pamphlet clears up statements which could easily be misunderstood if the whole picture is not brought into focus.

In its explanatory statement the Farm Bureau refers to the agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the American Sheep Producers Council, and states:

**NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL LAMB FEEDERS ASSOCIATION**

"Such an agreement was entered into in 1955 even though only about 15% of the growers voted for such a check-off in the referendum at that time. (The great majority did not vote at all.)"

On page 2 of the Farm Bureau leaflet, there is this implication that the 1955 Wool referendum did not express the real opinion of the sheep industry and therefore the program is not valid. Yet, late in 1958 a referendum was conducted among commercial corn producers concerning acreage allotments. The AFBF's official news letter of January 5, 1959, referred to this referendum as reflecting "the will of the farmers." In the corn referendum, 14.8% of the total eligible voters spoke their judgment while in the wool referendum 23.4% of the total eligible voters cast their ballots. If 14.8% represents "the will" of the corn producers, certainly 23.4% of the sheep producers must represent a mandate.

* * *

In this same vein, the Farm Bureau in its leaflet on page 6 states:

"Growers cannot endorse compulsory check-offs for wool or any other commodity and be consistent and effective in their opposition to compulsory programs for others."

Again, it should be pointed out that the principle employed in the Wool Referendum is precisely the same as that of the Corn Referendum. In fact, it is precisely the same principle as that upon which our democratic form of government is based. Wheat referendums, potato marketing agreements, school bond elections and many other phases of our modern society operate from this very same principle.

* * *

On page 3 of the AFBF leaflet it is stated that, including the 1958 estimate, more than 12 million dollars will have been deducted from growers' wool payments. The leaflet goes on to comment: "Note the vast sums that are being checked off from payments due producers."

It should first be noted that the AFBF estimate of the 1958 deduction is approximately 1/2 million dollars too high. The "vast" sum available for both lamb and wool advertising and promotion seems much smaller when we consider that two synthetic manufacturers spent more in 1958 alone for fiber advertising than all deductions under the wool program to date. Until the sheepman's promotion and advertising program began, the sheep industry had been sitting back permitting synthetic manufacturers to advertise wool out of business. Now we are fighting for our share of the American market—the only market sheep growers in the United States have.

* * *

On pages 2 and 3 of the leaflet the AFBF states: "Wool consumption went down. Wool prices went down. Use of competitive synthetic fibers went up." It also reports a decline of 31.6% in wool price and 19.4% in wool consumption from 1954 to 1958. It states further: "consumption of wool, down 1/5; competitive synthetics up 2/3."

To tell the entire story it should be pointed out that during the first third of 1959 wool consumption has increased 39.5% over the same period of 1958. The average farm price of wool has increased 27.4% in the last six months. Much of the price and consumption picture of recent years has been the direct result of a world-wide textile depression. We cannot hope throughout industry-wide effort to completely offset a world-wide price condition. We can and have through our program helped to minimize the impact of this situation. We can and have made both the American consumer and manufacturer "wool conscious." Without this effort we could lose our market completely.

It must be remembered also that the tariff protection afforded wool has become less effective every year. Wool has not been the only fiber that has been displaced by synthetics. Not long ago cotton held 33% of the total apparel fiber market. Now cotton holds less than 26% and this reduction came in the face of a virtual embargo on cotton imports.

* * * *

The AFBF states: "Lamb consumption went down more than beef consumption. Beef prices went up more than lamb prices." They point out that the per capita consumption of lamb has decreased almost 11% between 1954 and 1958 while poultry consumption was increasing 20.6%.

It should be stated as obvious that when human population increases at a faster rate than sheep population, there is bound to be a decrease in per capita consumption. The leaflet ignores the fact that between January 1, 1955, before the promotion program started, and January 1, 1959, sheep population increased 1,227,000 head, in spite of a devastating drought in much of the West which was worse than that of the 30's. Comparison of lamb consumption with the present critical plight of the surplus-producing poultry industry is a manifestly unfair way to analyze the picture. Furthermore, all of the lamb produced is eaten . . . there is no surplus production problem with lamb.

* * * *

"In its comparisons with livestock prices the AFBF points out that between 1954 and 1958 lamb prices increased only 9.9%, from \$19.10 to \$21.00, while beef cattle were increasing 36.9% from \$16.00 to \$21.90.

It is always easy to pick isolated figures to illustrate a story. For example, between 1945 and 1950 lamb prices increased from \$14.90 to \$27.54, while beef increased from \$14.50 to \$23.30. In other words, one must look at long term trends, not isolated instances, if he wishes to understand the whole picture. The sheep industry has long been searching for stability in the market place and has come far

closer to achieving that stability than either beef or hogs which have suffered severe "feast or famine" extremes.

* * * *

"Slaughter of sheep and lambs decreased sharply." The Farm Bureau points out that between '54 and '58 sheep and lamb slaughter has dropped 11% while beef cattle slaughter has increased 5.8%.

This Farm Bureau "Fact" that sheep and lamb slaughter decreased, is the best proof of the sharply increased interest on the part of sheep producers. Substantially larger numbers of ewe lambs are remaining on farms instead of going to slaughter as farmers build up their flocks—an intended goal of the National Wool Act. The USDA recently announced that the 1959 lamb crop was 2% larger than 1958 and 10% above the average, brought about largely by increased breeding flocks. It is the largest lamb crop since 1947.

* * * *

"such a program opens the door for labor and other outside groups to force unsound programs on agriculture."

Advertising and promotion funds collected under the National Wool Act are used for only one purpose, to broaden the distribution of and increase the demand for the products that bring the sheep owner income . . . lamb and wool. It is a program developed by the sheep industry for the sheep industry and endorsed by Congress and the administration. Through this program the sheepman endeavors to create a healthier atmosphere in his industry for the future. This program undertakes to do exactly what a marketing agreement tries to do—improve the economic position of the members of the industry.

* * * *

"The question of whether lamb and wool should be promoted is not at issue but rather how such programs should be financed and conducted."

This AFBF statement leaves the sheep industry at a complete loss as to exactly "how" any alternate program should and could be financed. The effect of this statement would be simply to take away the program the sheepman now has in practical operation and replace it with exactly nothing.

* * * *

"Lamb, which is in limited supply (4 lbs. per capita) and not generally available, does not lend itself to a mass advertising campaign."

The promotion of lamb is not on a blanket nationwide basis, and will not be until supplies warrant it. Remember, that it is an objective of the program to increase sheep production to make our country more sufficient in meeting our needs for wool as a vital factor in national defense as pointed out by the Congress in passing the National Wool Act. If we aim toward increased production, it is absolutely

necessary to establish a foundation of consumer acceptance on lamb in major centers of population where lamb supplies are available. Furthermore, it has been conclusively shown that advertising of one type of meat increases the sales of all red meats.

* * *

"Moreover, direct advertising of lamb, using producers' funds, conflicts with the well established educational program of the National Live Stock and Meat Board."

The conflict suggested by AFBF has never been experienced nor expressed by either the National Live Stock and Meat Board or the American Sheep Producers Council which handles the sheepman's promotion program. The two organizations have worked in harmony and without any conflict of interests. In fact, both organizations have assisted each other wherever possible. It should be made quite clear that sheep owners have supported Meat Board activities since its inception and numerous times in the past have raised additional funds for the Meat Board in order to supplement its critically short lamb funds. Sheepmen continue to support the Meat Board and have given no indication that they wish to curtail its activities.

* * *

"The Board receives millions of dollars of promotional assistance from all news and broadcasting media without buying paid advertising."

The Consumer Service Department of the ASPC has an outstanding record in terms of free lamb publicity. For example, in a three-month period in 1958, publicity release specials covered a contact group totaling more than 315 million persons. This is the equivalent of reaching every adult in the U. S. almost three times—an average of once a month. Added to this is the many millions of dollars in free editorial space received by the council for both lamb and wool because it does advertise. Furthermore, it has been shown that advertising of one meat generates increased sales of all meats.

There is a further question that the Farm Bureau has not answered in their suggestion that the sheepmen "leave it to the Board" . . . **who would promote wool?** It is doubtful that the Meat Board would care to enter this non-food field.

* * *

"Advertising campaigns for wool paid for by U. S. producers are promoting foreign, as well as domestic wool."

This is a misleading statement. The International Wool Secretariat, which represents the wool producing countries in the British Dominion, has formed the Wool Bureau in a joint effort to promote wool with American growers. The IWS puts many more dollars into the advertising campaign conducted in the United States than the comparative volume of wool sold here would warrant. In addition, the sheep producers' program, in cooperation with the wool

trade and manufacturers, constantly seeks to promote "American-made" wool fabrics. Since many foreign and domestic wools are blended in the manufacturing process, it would be literally impossible to point to a garment and say it is made of American wool or foreign wool.

* * *

"The Farm Bureau believes that a comprehensive program of research and education, together with sound promotion financed by voluntary contributions, affords greater promise of improving income to sheepmen and at much less cost. Such a program will improve the efficiency of production, marketing and processing, and increase consumption of both lamb and wool and avoid the danger of the compulsory check-off device generally displacing voluntary action by farmers and ranchers."

American sheepmen believed for years exactly what the AFBF here states. They have tried, since World War I days, to develop a program "financed by voluntary contributions."

We know of no case on record where the voluntary approach has worked economically, efficiently or effectively. The sheep industry also believes in research, but is prohibited from spending Wool Act promotion funds in this field. At the request of the Administration, research was eliminated from the Wool Act because of the fear that it might overlap or duplicate USDA research. This statement by the Farm Bureau contains many fine sounding words but at no time within the last four years has the AFBF ever offered a sound solution of its own.

The sheep industry has often solicited the cooperation and membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation so that it would be fully acquainted with the ASPC program, and at the same time be able to offer suggestions based on firsthand knowledge of the sheepman's program. This offer of cooperation has been repeatedly ignored by the Farm Bureau.

Experience has shown that the ASPC program is the first and only producer supported program to be adequately and uniformly financed to do a real job for lamb and wool. Each sheep owner shares both the cost and benefits of the program in exact proportion to the size of his operation. Always before, the few have carried the load while the many benefited.

* * *

In closing its leaflet, the Farm Bureau states: "If you agree with the facts set forth in this leaflet vote 'NO'."

We believe a general farm organization should only advise and counsel—not dictate—to its members or that of a particular agricultural industry. We simply leave it to you and your own good judgment as to whether or not the "facts" as set forth in the Farm Bureau's leaflet tells you all you need to know before you mark your ballot. **We guarantee the accuracy of the facts we have presented here.** With that in mind we urge you to VOTE—vote in the best interest of yourself and your industry.



Sheepmen Continue Opposition to Grading

WE are unalterably opposed to the Federal Government grading lambs, regardless of the fact that the service is performed at the discretion of the packer and upon his request. We are interested in the Government getting out of business wherever it is possible, and we consider this a service that is not part of Government.

In reviewing the activities of the Government, we find that most agricultural and other commodities are graded by the processor or the producer. Where Government standards or grades have been set up, the grades and grading are subject to inspection to determine if the requirements of grading have been met. We have studied grading and now recommend that if lamb is to be graded that it be graded by the packing house processing the same. If this is done, the Government would set up the grading standards; the packing house would do the grading, subject to policing and inspecting by the Department of Agriculture. In the event grades were not up to standard, the packing house would be given an order to cease and desist.

We consider the packing house more experienced, better qualified, and having more interest in the grading of lambs than a Federal grader. Packing houses would not have to be subject to the available time of the grader; and, above all, it would take the Government out of business to the extent that they would no longer do the grading.

We hope that others will give consideration to this problem so that we may arrive at an economic, realistic,

and satisfactory method of selling and grading lambs.

—J. R. Broadbent, President
Utah Wool Growers Assn.

Better Public Relations Plan Would Aid Industry

AN expanded and better planned Public Relations program for our industry would be a fine thing. We do some of it, but not enough. Finances to carry on such a program would be material. It would take much more than the industry is presently contributing through its various states and the National if the right kind of a program were to be launched.

We have fully capable and qualified employees and officers of our National to handle such a program. It remains for us in the industry to back up such an effort if it is to be done. It is our industry and our investments from which we seek our living.

One of the first and a most important public relations job we can do is to work for renewal of Section 708. The Self-Help provisions of the National Wool Act is a means by which we can show the general public and Congress we are willing to use part of our funds provided under this Act to do something for our industry. It is my hope every owner of sheep, immediately upon receiving his ballot, will exercise his

right and privilege and vote favorably to renew Section 708.

The Idaho Wool Grower's annual convention will be held in Boise, Idaho, November 19-20-21. At that time the theme for our meeting will be information and discussion centered around general operational problems of the producer. Broader issues will be covered by able speakers. Associating with others of the industry will be effective in formulating policies and programs for the betterment of the sheep industry.

—Wilbur F. Wilson, President
Idaho Wool Growers Assn.

A FBF Promotion Stand Difficult to Understand

IT is difficult to understand how any industry such as ours could possibly be influenced to vote against a program such as the sheepmen have inaugurated for themselves through the "self help" program set up under the ASPC.

Yet, as this is being written, our National and State organizations are using all their efforts and strength to offset misleading propaganda sent out to sheepmen, members and non-members of our associations, by a National organization which has consistently fought our promotion and advertising program, set up and paid for out of

(Continued on page 46)



M. P. Espil
Arizona



W. P. Rickard
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Wilbur F. Wilson
Idaho



Don Fulton
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



Guy L. Arbogast
Oregon



R. A. Smiley
South Dakota



Lance Sears
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



William McGregor
Washington



J. Norman Stratton
Wyoming

American Farm Bureau Federation

Does A Little 'Wool Pulling' —

Comes Up With Briers and Barbs

THE American Farm Bureau Federation recently tried to do a little wool pulling, but instead it seems to have come up with more briers and barbs than a coon dog running a racoon. The sheep industry is playing anything but the part of a lamb in striking back at the AFBF for attempting to influence sheepmen against their own promotion program for lamb and wool.

Several weeks ago everything was calm and serene concerning the national referendum among sheep growers to be conducted during September by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sheepmen will vote by mail to determine whether or not they want to continue their self-help program of promotion and advertising which has been underway 3½ years. Sheepmen contribute one-cent per pound of wool for this promotion effort.

Program to Expand Markets

The program is designed to expand the markets for lamb and wool, products that were fast heading for oblivion just a few short years ago. Now, under the National Wool Act, the sheep industry has a new spark of life. Sheep numbers are increasing steadily and the promotion program is stirring new interest in these products to accommodate this increased production.

Recently, the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a slightly undignified manner, published a leaflet which was supposed to inform the sheepman that his program isn't worth a plug nickel. Unfortunately, the leaflet contains more mishmash than meaning, largely because it doesn't contain all the facts.

It may be proper and fitting for the AFBF to voice its opinion, providing it is based on foresight and facts, but when it starts using unfair tactics to influence the sheepman against his own program, then it is far out of the furrow. No wonder some people gaze on agriculture as a sort of misshapen and misguided group. Here we find a large general farm organization battling the small sheep industry which is only trying to do something for itself.

Farm Bureau "Not Sincere"

If the Farm Bureau were really sincere in its efforts to help the sheepman, it would have joined with the sheep industry long ago to solve the problem, if there is one, or at least submit a sensible substitute for the present program.

If the sheepman is going to receive an incentive payment on his wool—with the money coming from duties on imported wool—then the only logical thing for him to do is use a small portion of this money to help promote



you'll not huff and puff this sheep's house in!

and advertise his own products, with all sheep growers participating. To do any less would seem to be a neglect of responsibility on the sheep grower's part.

The American Farm Bureau Federation may have thought it was dealing with a meek little lamb when it started its attack, but the sheep industry is uniting and the AFBF now has a bear by the tail with no help in sight.

The National Wool Grower

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

414 CRANDALL BUILDING
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

August 25, 1959

AN OPEN LETTER TO:

Mr. Charles B. Shuman, President
American Farm Bureau Federation
2300 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Mr. Shuman:

We were very much surprised and disappointed to find that the American Farm Bureau Federation, through its national facilities, officers and staff, had embarked upon an all-out effort to influence an unfavorable vote on the national referendum to be held in September regarding the renewal of the agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the American Sheep Producers Council. No other general farm organization is conducting an active campaign of opposition, but only encouraging sheepmen to vote their own opinion in the referendum.

We feel that your position in this matter is not in the best interests of the sheep producer; and because of the power of the American Farm Bureau Federation, might, in fact, bring about an unfavorable vote in the referendum.

In the event of an unfavorable vote, it must be assumed that it was brought about through the efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation. If the American Farm Bureau Federation assumes the responsibility for the cancellation of the American Sheep Producers Council programs of advertising, promotion and education to encourage the use of wool and lamb, then the AFBF must be prepared to assume the responsibility to come up with an alternate plan which is sound and workable. If the AFBF cannot or will not provide an alternative, then it must be assumed that the AFBF desires to see synthetics and man-made fibers, with their tremendous advertising resources, take over the entire textile industry and subjugate wool and other natural fibers to a minor role in blends.

Further, lamb producers will look to the AFBF to provide a plan which will continue the gains made thus far to broaden the market, improve the distribution and continue the education of consumers regarding lamb.

You have suggested that the program of the National Live Stock & Meat Board be greatly expanded. We concur that the fine program of promotion and research for all meats should be enlarged. Let us point out that present collections for this work are made by means of a check-off at central markets and auction rings. There are an ever-increasing number of direct sales of livestock. No effective collection method has been devised for them to increase revenue to the Meat Board.

Most important to bear in mind is that the Meat Board is prohibited by policy established by its directors to conduct the special kind of market-by-market merchandising and advertising specifically needed for lamb. Only a separate organization such as the American Sheep Producers Council can conduct such a tailor-made, effective program for lamb. The American Sheep Producers Council complements the work of the Meat Board, working with them as much as possible. Both existing programs are needed.

We take this means of placing you on notice that if the program of the American Sheep Producers Council is defeated, it will be your responsibility; and as representatives of the two major sheep and wool growers organizations, we will look to you and the American Farm Bureau Federation to provide the sheep producers of this country with an alternate program that can be adequately financed.

Yours truly,

Harold Josendal, President
National Wool Growers Association

Lester Stratton, President
National Lamb Feeders Association

cc: American Farm Bureau Federation
425 13th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

September, 1959

17

Safeway Official Gives Retailer's Views On ASPC Promotions

By SETH T. SHAW
Safeway Stores, Incorporated
Oakland, California

THE competitive battle for the consumer's dollar has never been more intense than it is today. It is being waged by everyone who has something to sell.

In the arsenal for that competitive battle, advertising is a potent weapon, and provides a means of telling the public about products and prices. In today's supermarkets there is little personal selling, so the merchant must use advertising along with eye-catching displays, shelf position, floor position, and many other selling ideas to capture the imagination of the customer. Producers and processors of a commodity, too, must use advertising or some other promotional means in order to gain the attention and loyalty of the consumer. It is, in fact, a battle of ideas with thousands of sellers all trying to win and hold a firmer position in the mind of Mrs. Consumer.

Analyses of special, fairly short-term, market-wide promotions, such as those on lamb in Sacramento and Cleveland, have shown rather inconclusive results. But the experts appear to agree that whatever real benefits accrue from promotion of farm commodities are probably long-run in nature. That is, advertising should be viewed as a form of investment—intended to affect future as well as present demand.

It is true that the demand for total food is fairly inelastic. That is, people will go on consuming just about the same total quantities of food whether it is advertised or not. Moreover, in the short run, we are not going to increase the quantity of a given product consumed beyond the amount produced. The same situation, however, does not exist so far as what the customer is willing to spend for food in total, or for any given product. The diet can be up-graded without changing the total quantity very much.

For example, a diet containing an abundance of those animal protein foods for which the cost of production is higher will require a larger percentage of the consumer's budget than one made up of cereals, potatoes, and other high carbohydrate foods, where the cost of production per unit of digestible nutrients is lower.

So it is my view that the consumer can be induced to spend more, as a percentage of her total spending, for food.

She can be induced to give a higher desirability rating to certain foods than to other, non-food, items, which are also competing for her patronage.

Now, what about the competition between the various kinds of food? We know that a great many homemakers are confronted every day with the problem of varying the family "bill of fare," and especially the main meat dish. Much is written for the homemaker which conveys the thought that meal planning can be exciting. New recipes are always in demand; however, I am caused to wonder how many homemakers try 5 percent of the recipes they so diligently collect.

Be this as it may, we do know that homemakers seek variety, and that many food products are substitutable. I'm personally inclined to the view that a food commodity that (1) is readily substitutable with other foods, and (2) is in relatively small supply, will respond most to an advertising effort. Lamb certainly qualifies according to those criteria.

How much to spend—is an arbitrary decision the producers of that commodity must make. There are no techniques known to me that will satisfactorily measure the effectiveness of the expenditure. My advice, then, is to advertise and promote your commodity if you feel strongly that the sales response will justify the expense. Whatever you decide to spend should be spent where and however you feel it will do the most good.

On June 16, I queried 12 of our Safeway retail division managers. These are operating men, on the spot, in the field. They have day-to-day experience with customer reactions to various sorts of promotional appeals. The divisions were chosen on the basis of our sales of lamb—to include those where lamb is in greatest consumer demand. Questionnaires were sent to the following divisions: New York; Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles; San Diego; San Francisco; Sacramento; Portland; Seattle; Butte; Phoenix; Denver; and Dallas.

The questions asked were:

1. How do you view the effectiveness of the advertising and promotion program of the American Sheep Producers Council?
2. Have you, or anyone else on your merchandising team, been personally contacted by their representatives?
3. What is your view of the quality of their point-of-sale promotion material?
4. Have you used the material?

5. Has their program been helpful in your area?

Ten of the 12 divisions were well aware of the program. All of these 10 felt that the program has been effective. Two of our divisions, in sparsely populated areas, were not aware of any program. One of these divisions was aware of the fact that ASPC was not promoting in this area because of the sparse population.

The 10 divisions fully cognizant of the ASPC program said that the quality of the in-store material was excellent, and all 10 have made good use of it. All 10 had been contacted by representatives, and most of the responses were favorable to these contacts.

Below are comments quoted directly from their letters:

1. "In my opinion the efforts have been very successful. We have been supplied with outstanding point-of-sale material, recipe pads, and also full-page newspaper ads, which have no doubt helped to increase our lamb tonnage."
2. "We have also used their advertising material and have sent the material to the stores to be used in conjunction with an effective ad or in-store promotions; the material that we have seen and used is very good. Their radio and television spots, 'Lamb's Your Meat,' were used quite often in my bulletins to the stores."
3. "Our recent experience with the American Sheep Producers Council has been excellent. They made personal contacts with the division offering their services. They also had some very practical point-of-sale material which was used by us. I might add that this point-of-sale material was well thought out, and our merchandising manager spoke highly of it. We also used some other ideas for promotion submitted by them."
4. "Their local representative,, is very active. He keeps us well informed of all their activities in this area. He makes it a point to make a personal call here regularly. Their point-of-sale material is good. We have distributed several of their recipe folders to our stores. We think their work has drawn more attention to lamb and has resulted in increased consumption, particularly of some of the lesser known cuts."
5. "We are visited approximately once each month by the sheep producers representative in this area. He supplies us with considerable full color point-of-sale material as it becomes available. Also, the same applies on lamb recipes. Incidentally, in our opinion, most of their material is of excellent quality. I might add that any special requests we have made for

additional point-of-sale material was given immediate attention.

"The sheep producers also have a home economist in San Diego who works with women's groups and particularly with the city schools and two colleges. It is my understanding she is doing an outstanding job and is well received by each mentioned above. We in San Diego would like to see the program continued. I believe our greatest potential for future lamb sales is in the schools, particularly high schools and colleges. At this level, most of the students are eager to taste new foods. Of course, needless to say, at this age they are always hungry."

6. "In my contacts with this organization before coming to this area, I was never favorably impressed with their promotion activities and the assistance which they render the retailers. However, I assure you that I have an open mind on the subject, and I am perfectly willing, and even eager, to cooperate with the association in any way possible. If they can help us to sell more of their product at a profit, we are certainly happy to work with them."
7. "The local ASPC representative keeps us informed regarding ASPC ad schedules and forthcoming point-of-sale materials. He regularly asks our opinion regarding promotional possibilities and invites comments concerning the activities of the ASPC. His contacts concerning supply conditions have, at times, inspired us to accelerate lamb sales activity."
8. "Many times we have recommended to the representatives of the American Lamb Producers Council that they desist from advertising such cuts as Crown Rib of Lamb and boned Lamb Shoulder. The labor to prepare both of these cuts is prohibitive. Lamb Rib may be sold as single, double, triple Rib Chops or as Rib Racks; and Lamb Shoulder may be cut into sections suitable for roasting, but a Rolled Lamb Shoulder not only is a time-consuming job but not very satisfactory eating. "Crown of Lamb is a beautiful cut and different, but doesn't give good customer satisfaction, and it should consist of 12 or more ribs, which puts it in the super luxury class.
"The advertising material the Lamb Producers Council furnishes is of excellent quality and I would say 70 percent or more furnished us is used to good advantage."
9. "To evaluate their efforts is difficult, but we would at least say that their promotion materials, ads, and contacting of our people has kept us alert to lamb sales. We believe they have moved forward in realizing, and get-

ting others to realize, particularly manufacturers, the value of tying in lamb with other foods in meal planning. This has been particularly noticeable in the excellent coverage given lamb cooking by our two metropolitan dailies."

The above excerpts, considered as a whole, would satisfy me that your program is making real headway. We are never satisfied with our sales, but the record shows we have done pretty well on lamb sales. Our 1958 sales of lamb in pounds were 4 percent better than 1957, even though the total lamb supply on a national per capita basis was slight-

ly lower. Our sales for the first 12 weeks of 1959 compared with 1958 were up 90 percent when the supply of lambs marketed (heads) was up only 18 percent. Our sales for the first 24 weeks were up 37 percent when the supply was up only 6 percent over a year ago.

Whether our sales response was attributable to our own promotion effort, or to yours, or to lower lamb prices in relation to beef, I wouldn't try to evaluate. The important thing is that we sold more lamb, and the above comments from our merchandising people would certainly indicate that your effort has been effective.

Grange, Farmers Union Support 708

August 26, 1959

Mr. Harold Josendal, President
National Wool Growers Association
1016 South Center Street
Casper, Wyoming

Dear Mr. Josendal:

This is in response to the telegram sent by you and Mr. Lester Stratton, President of the National Lamb Feeders Association, on August 15, 1959.

The National Grange is vigorously encouraging a "yes" vote in the National Wool referendum.

At its quarterly meeting here today the Executive Committee of the National Grange officially approved this action. The Committee further instructed me to contact you, Mr. Stratton and representatives of other producer groups pledging all out support of the National Grange in your efforts to save the self-help feature of the lamb and wool program.

A confidential letter explaining the major source of opposition and urging vigorous support for the promotional program has been sent to State and National Grange officers and to our 1500 local Deputies (local representatives of State Grange Masters).

I am now preparing a personal letter again reminding those mentioned in the preceding paragraph of the importance of a favorable vote in the referendum. I am further suggesting that those receiving the material immediately contact their local press, radio and TV people, requesting their cooperation in acquainting producers and the public with facts set forth in the Committee statement.

A statement is being released to the press here in Washington today. Individual copies will be mailed to several hundred agricultural editors, radio and TV farm directors and to some fifteen hundred local Grange publicity chairmen.

In short, encouraging a favorable vote in the National Wool Referendum, will be a major project of the National Grange for the next several weeks. We shall appreciate any suggestions you have for making this effort more effective. If you feel that you can effectively use any part of this letter or the enclosed statement in furthering our mutual objective, please feel free to do so.

Sincerely yours,
Herschel D. Newsom, Master

Copy of telegram to:
Harold Josendal,
National Wool Growers Association

AUG. 17, 1959

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION STRONGLY SUPPORTED ORIGINAL PASSAGE AND REENACTMENT OF THE WOOL ACT. WE STRONGLY SUPPORT THE RIGHT OF WOOL PRODUCERS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN THE SEPTEMBER REFERENDUM AND HOPE THAT ALL ENTITLED TO VOTE WILL DO SO IN SEPTEMBER. IF THE PRODUCERS WISH TO USE SELF-HELP, WE FEEL THEY SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO DO SO WITHOUT ANTAGONISTIC INTERFERENCE FROM GENERAL FARM ORGANIZATIONS. YOU WILL HAVE OUR COOPERATION AND SUPPORT ON THIS ISSUE.

JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

In the September Referendum A VOTE



YES

IS A VOTE FOR YOURSELF AND YOUR INDUSTRY

LAMB PROMOTION & ADVERTISING . . .

Levels off price fluctuations, avoiding severe ups and downs that have plagued the sheepman for years.

It makes all segments of the livestock and meat industry aware of the sheepman's products . . . packers, retailers, consumers, hotels, restaurants, institutions.

Draws much more favorable reaction to the sheep industry in America, for here is an organization that refuses to sit back and let the world go by, but instead seeks to help itself by promoting its products.

Creates a solid foundation for the future by educating persons to use lamb, with particular emphasis on the younger generation which displays no bias or prejudices.

Makes lamb in demand the year round. This also tends to level out the supply and demand picture to avoid the feast and famine in market prices.

Provides new markets for lamb, thus expanding the demand and avoiding the same old narrow rut into which lamb has been channeled for years.

For the first time in history, it gives the sheep industry a united front in a program of self-help. All contribute . . . all benefit.



Lamb Gains Wide Acceptance From Sheep Industry's Self-Help Program

James Allan & Sons, Wholesale Butchers San Francisco, California

WE sincerely believe that the Promotion and Advertising effort put forth by the ASPC has had a tremendous effect on the sale and consumption of lamb throughout the country. We feel that the job has been well done.

We believe that a vigorous advertising and promotion campaign will be necessary to bring the demand for lamb back to its past high level.

—Douglas N. Allan

Red and White Corporation Chicago, Illinois

YOUR job is to create the demand by the consumer and the desire to merchandise by the retailer. What better way is there than promotion and advertising?

—George S. Waldron

Wilson & Company, Inc. Chicago, Illinois

MY experience leads me to believe that you are well on the way to something that has been needed for a very long time.

That is why I am happy to say that never in my life have I seen a livestock program of this magnitude develop so fast and with so few mistakes.

—Garvey Haydon

Safeway Stores, Inc. Portland, Oregon

I would like to comment on your promotional material on lamb. I believe it has helped to remedy a condition in this area such as we saw a few years ago when certain cuts of lamb, namely, breasts, necks and shanks, were difficult to sell, if they could be sold at all. The demand for these economy cuts has consistently been increasing to a point where on occasion recently there has been a scarcity of shanks and necks.

Nothing takes the place of good advertising and good public relations to help sell a product, and in my book, you fellows are doing an outstanding job.

—B. E. Duin

Independent Grocers Alliance Chicago, Illinois

WHILE we feel that your efforts have been well worth while, we also believe that you have just scratched the surface and/or continuing efforts on the part of the council will result in more and more lamb being merchandised in parts of the country that have, heretofore, had a prejudice against merchandising this fine type of meat.

We strongly urge that you continue this type of promotion, because we believe the end results will be of mutual benefit to everyone concerned.

—Glen R. Curtis

Safeway Stores, Inc. Oakland 12, California

WE certainly feel there is need for advertising and promotion of lamb if lamb (and hence the lamb producer) is to increase or hold its present share of the meat dollar, and particularly to do so with satisfactory returns. We hope your good work will be continued.

—D. M. Phipps

Strauss Brothers Packing Co. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

ON behalf of the Milwaukee Meat Council, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the ASPC and yourself for the excellent work you have done on behalf of your industry, which, as you can readily understand, has been of mutual interest and benefit to us all.

—Raymond R. Strauss

Milwaukee Public Schools Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILL you please express my appreciation to the American Sheep Producers Council for the very pleasant and instructive evening I spent in their company last week? It seems to me that your approach to the housewife is an extremely well planned and appropriate one and surely should bring results.

—Florence E. Beatty

Newcomer's Club of Park Ridge Park Ridge, Illinois

I am sure that lamb consumption figures of Park Ridge jumped decidedly after your visit. Late that afternoon I rushed to the store for lamb patties . . . and met several of the Home and Garden members buying various cuts! The power of suggestion is strong, you know!

—Mrs. R. W. Sterrett



NATIONAL RAM SALE
AVERAGE SALE PRICES, 1957, 1958, 1959

	1957		1958		1959	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
COLUMBIAS:						
Single Studs.....	10	\$273.00	12	\$512.08	14	\$456.07
Reg. Pens of 5.....	29	153.79	29	186.72	40	147.50
Range Rams.....	106	152.69	128	173.52	129	109.61
Total Columbias						
Sold & averages.....	145	161.21	169	199.82	183	144.40
RAMBOUILLETS:						
Single Studs.....	19	296.05	21	421.43	20	353.00
Reg. Pens of 5.....	45	191.67	37	261.49	39	198.72
Range Rams.....	210	140.17	218	122.00	225	82.94
Total Rambouillets						
Sold & Averages.....	274	159.43	276	163.48	284	117.86
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs.....	28	545.18	22	504.55	30	574.50
Reg. Pens of 5.....	76	176.18	97	167.99	108	158.66
Range Rams						
Yearlings.....	251	122.67	221	143.78	224	122.61
Lambs.....			9	115.00	10	75.00
Total Suffolks						
Sold & Averages.....	355	167.45	349	172.51	372	168.24
HAMPSHIRE:						
Single Studs.....	8	347.50	9	363.89	11	280.00
Reg. Pens of 5.....	33	131.82	32	150.31	43	171.63
Range Rams.....	17	123.24	23	78.48	28	129.29
Total Hampshires						
Sold & Averages.....	58	159.05	64	154.53	82	171.71
PANAMAS:						
Single Studs.....	3	128.33	2	187.50	2	127.50
Reg. Pens of 5.....	10	90.00	12	104.58	14	79.29
Range Rams.....	40	106.88	35	107.14	40	75.63
Total Panamas						
Sold & Averages.....	53	104.91	49	109.80	56	78.39
TARGHEES:						
Single Studs.....					1	155.00
Reg. Pens of 5.....			5	125.00	5	100.00
Range Rams.....	5	100.00	5	120.00	5	85.00
Total Targhees						
Sold & Averages.....	5	100.00	10	122.50	11	98.18
CROSSBREDS:						
Suffolk-Hampshire.....	147	114.39	119	94.08	81	135.43
Rambouillet-Targhee.....					10	122.50
Rambouillet-Columbia..	10	82.50	10	140.00	20	100.00
Rambouillet-Lincoln....	19	131.58	10	130.00	15	108.33
Total Rams.....	1957	1066	Average.....			\$151.90
Total Rams.....	1958	1061	Average.....			\$160.00
Total Rams.....	1959	1114	Average.....			\$141.70

Prices Decline \$18 At 44th Annual National Ram Sale

PPRICE at the 44th annual National Ram Sale took a tumble of over \$18 per head, despite the sale of one ram at \$2,350 and another at \$1,700.

A total of 1,114 rams went through the sale ring at the Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, August 19 and 20. An average price of \$141.70 was rung up on each of the quality animals. While still a "very respectable" average, prices were down \$18.30 from the \$160 average price paid on 1,061 rams in the 1958 sale.

High-selling honors at the 1959 National went to M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho, on a rugged, thick-set Suffolk stud ram which brought \$2,350 from Mallon and Vivion, Walden, Colorado. The price was the second-highest ever paid for a Suffolk ram at the National Ram Sale. The record price of \$2,575 was set in 1954 by another Becker ram.

In the whitefaced division of the sale, top-selling honors went to R. J. "Bob" Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, for a Columbia stud ram. The ram, a big-boned, heavy-fleeced animal, was purchased by D. A. Scholten, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, at \$1,700. Last year, Mr. Scholten purchased another Shown Columbia for over \$2,000 to top the National.

In the Rambouillet division of the sale, a stud ram consigned by Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah, sold high. The massive ram was purchased jointly by Utah State University, Logan, Utah, and the College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah. Price of the ram was \$700.

For the second straight year, the Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho, topped the selling in the Hampshire sale. A big, smooth-bodied Matthews ram sold for \$600. Purchasers were E. E. Vassar and R. L. Buckman, Dixon, California.

In the other blackfaced portion of the sale — Suffolk-Hampshires — the high-selling pen was consigned by T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho. Mr. Burton's rams were purchased by Robert Byram and Sons, Ogden, Utah, for \$200 per head.

In the Panama sale, Harry Meuleman and Sons, Rupert, Idaho, walked off with high-selling honors. A Meuleman stud sold for \$130 to Ralph Siddoway, Vernal, Utah.

Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah, topped all sellers in the whitefaced crossbreds with a pen of Rambouillet-Columbia rams which brought \$135 each from Lowell S. Hildreath, Armstead, Montana.



Clifford Olsen, right, Ephraim, Utah, holds his high-selling Rambouillet stud ram. The ram sold at \$700 to Dr. James Bennett, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, and Darrell Matthews, College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah.



For the second consecutive year a Columbia stud ram consigned by R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, topped all other white-faced rams at the National Ram Sale. The ram pictured with Mr. Shown was purchased by D. A. Scholten, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, for \$1,700. Mr. Scholten also purchased Mr. Shown's top-seller last year. (Photo courtesy of the Utah Farmer.)

THE SALE IN DETAIL

COLUMBIAS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah

	Price Per Head
Lot 3, 1 Stud Yearling to Chas. Waller, Box 955, Roswell, New Mexico.....	\$ 275.00
Lot 12, 1 Stud Yearling to A. C. Kaiser, Monte Vista, Colorado	525.00
Lot 23, 10 Range Yearlings to Virgil P. Jacobson, Fountain Green, Utah.....	100.00
Lot 34, 5 Range Yearlings to Virgil P. Jacobson, Fountain Green, Utah.....	140.00
Lot 40, 5 Range Yearlings to J. O. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah	130.00

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 4, 1 Stud Yearling to Chas. Waller, Box 955, Roswell, New Mexico	200.00
Lot 19, 5 Registered Yearlings to C. J. Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah	110.00
Lot 32, 5 Range Yearlings to Raymond Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	75.00

E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon

Lot 5, 1 Stud Yearling to Daniel R. Morgan, Nucla, Colorado	275.00
Lot 33, 5 Range Yearlings to John P. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	75.00

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 7, 1 Stud Yearling to William Byram, Rt. #4, Box 186, Ogden, Utah	260.00
Lot 13, 1 Stud Yearling to L. C. Alder & Sons, Malad, Idaho	175.00
Lot 20, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, Rt. #4, Box 186, Ogden, Utah.....	110.00
Lot 29, 5 Range Yearlings to Chas. R. Kippen & Sons, Morgan, Utah	105.00
Lot 38, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Sheep Company, Rawlins, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 44, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seeley, Meeker, Colorado	120.00
Lot 46, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seeley, Meeker, Colorado	100.00

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah

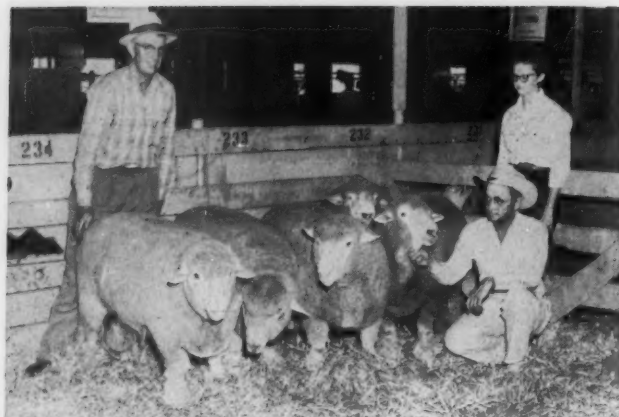
Lot 6, 1 Stud Yearling to M. N. Moon, Tabiona, Utah.....	175.00
Lot 26, 5 Range Yearlings to Chas. R. Kippen & Sons, Morgan, Utah	100.00
Lot 36, 10 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 42, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Bertagnole, 1950 East 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	85.00

Vernon D. Howey, Center, Colorado

Lot 21, 5 Registered Yearlings to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado	100.00
Lot 27, 4 Range Yearlings to Art Robinson, Cokeville, Wyoming	85.00

A. C. Kaiser, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 9, 1 Stud Yearling to Aveneen Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	400.00
Lot 22, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Papaulos, Craig, Colorado	110.00
Lot 25, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, Rt. #4, Box 186, Ogden, Utah	80.00



Harold Banks, left, of W. A. Banks and Son, Vernal, Utah, seems proud of the pen of registered Columbia rams he purchased from R. J. Shown, right, Monte Vista, Colorado. The rams brought \$250 each. Behind Mr. Shown is his daughter Pamela.



Pictured above is the pen of R. J. Shown Columbia range rams which tied for top-selling honors in its division at the National Ram Sale with two other Shown pens and another pen consigned by Pete and Garth Thomas, Malad, Idaho. John Papaulos, Craig, Colorado, got a Shown pen and the Thomas pen at \$150 per head. The other two Shown pens went to R. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah, and Keith Johnson, Laketown, Utah.

Byron Killian, Salem, Utah

Lot 30, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	125.00
Lot 39, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	105.00

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah

Lot 31, 5 Range Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburri, Geneva, Idaho	80.00
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R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 1, 1 Stud Yearling to D. A. Scholten, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada	700.00
Lot 10, 1 Stud Yearling to D. A. Scholten, Medicine, Hat, Alberta, Canada	1,700.00
Lot 15, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	250.00
Lot 24, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, 209 East 1st North, Vernal, Utah	150.00
Lot 35, 5 Range Yearlings to Keith Johnson, Laketown, Utah	150.00
Lot 41, 5 Range Yearlings to John Papaulos, Craig, Colorado	150.00

State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington

Lot 18, 5 Registered Yearlings to L. C. Alder & Sons, Malad, Idaho	160.00
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Pete & Garth Thomas, Malad, Idaho

Lot 8, 1 Stud Yearling to John L. Platts, Lyman, Wyoming	525.00
Lot 14, 1 Stud Yearling to Chas. D. Simpson, Baker, Oregon	300.00
Lot 16, 5 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, 209 East 1st North, Vernal, Utah	170.00
Lot 28, 5 Range Yearlings to Chas. Waller, Box 955, Roswell, New Mexico	110.00
Lot 37, 5 Range Yearlings to John Papaulos, Craig, Colorado	150.00
Lot 43, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seeley, Meeker, Colorado	110.00
Lot 45, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seeley, Meeker, Colorado	120.00

Utah State University, Logan, Utah

Lot 2, 1 Stud Yearling to E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon	575.00
Lot 11, 1 Stud Yearling to Mace Davis, Norwood, Colorado	300.00
Lot 17, 5 Registered Yearlings to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	170.00

RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS

Lee R. Barton, Manti, Utah

Lot 49, 5 Range Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburri, Geneva, Idaho	100.00
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John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 47, 5 Range Yearlings to Lowell S. Hildreth, Armstead, Montana	65.00
Lot 50, 5 Range Yearlings to Lowell S. Hildreth, Armstead, Montana	135.00

S. E. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 48, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	100.00
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RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS

Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 51, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	125.00
Lot 52, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 53, 5 Range Yearlings to Raymond Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	100.00

RAMBOUILLET-TARGHEE CROSSBREDS

College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 54, 5 Range Yearlings to Lowell S. Hildreth, Armstead, Montana	120.00
Lot 55, 5 Range Yearlings to Lowell S. Hildreth, Armstead, Montana	125.00

TARGHEES

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana

Lot 56, 1 Stud Yearling to Warren E. Johnson & Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota	155.00
Lot 57, 5 Registered Yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah	100.00
Lot 58, 5 Range Yearlings to Emery Nichols, 462 West Main, American Fork, Utah	85.00

PANAMAS

Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 59, 1 Stud Yearling to Albert E. Smith, Box 469, Vernal, Utah	125.00
Lot 63, 4 Registered Lambs to Carl A. Mortensen, Clifton, Idaho	65.00
Lot 66, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc., Carey, Idaho	75.00

Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc., Carey, Idaho

Lot 61, 5 Registered Yearlings to A. R. Lindord, Raymond, Idaho	90.00
Lot 64, 5 Range Yearlings to Russell Satterthwaite, Garden City, Utah	90.00
Lot 68, 10 Range Yearlings to Etchevery Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 69, 10 Range Yearlings to Etchevery Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00

A. R. Linford, Raymond, Idaho

Lot 62, 5 Registered Yearlings to Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc., Carey, Idaho	80.00
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Harry Meuleman & Sons, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 60, 1 Stud Lamb to Ralph Siddoway, Box 327, Vernal, Utah	130.00
Lot 67, 5 Range Yearlings to John P. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	75.00

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 65, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Bertagnole, 1950 East 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	85.00
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RAMBOUILLETS

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah

Lot 143, 5 Range Yearlings to John P. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	55.00
Lot 156, 5 Range Yearlings to C. L. Irving, West Jordan, Utah	55.00
Lot 163, 5 Range Yearlings to C. L. Irving, West Jordan, Utah	52.50

George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 104, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	275.00
Lot 114, 1 Stud Yearling to Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona	325.00
Lot 124, 5 Registered Yearlings to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	250.00
Lot 130, 5 Range Yearlings to Phares L. Nielson, Fountain Green, Utah	150.00
Lot 145, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	85.00
Lot 157, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	92.50
Lot 164, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	70.00
Lot 170, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	80.00



Fred Laidlaw, Carey, Idaho, herds his high-selling registered Panama rams back into their pen. The rams sold at \$90 each to A. R. Linford, Raymond, Idaho.

John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 105, 1 Stud Yearling to James Livestock Co., Williams, Arizona	360.00
Lot 115, 1 Stud Yearling to R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming	500.00
Lot 127, 5 Registered Yearlings to R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming	150.00
Lot 142, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Co., Alder, Montana	75.00
Lot 155, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Co., Alder, Montana	77.50
Lot 162, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	60.00
Lot 169, 5 Range Yearlings to M. & G. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	65.00
Lot 174, 5 Range Yearlings to A. M. & M. H. Larson, Lyman, Wyoming	60.00
Lot 175, 5 Range Yearlings to Wm. S. Young, Oakley, Utah	75.00

F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 135, 5 Range Yearlings to Art Robinson, Cokeville, Wyoming	75.00
Lot 150, 5 Range Yearlings to Howard Hayner, 2245 Parleys Terrace, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	65.00

Reuel E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 136, 5 Range Yearlings to Richins Brothers, Henefer, Utah	85.00
Lot 151, 5 Range Yearlings to Williams Ranches, Norwood, Colorado	85.00



Warren M. Gilbreath and son, Stephen, right, of Center, Colorado, pose with the pen of top-selling registered Rambouillets they bought at \$250 each from the College of Southern Utah. At the left is CSU's Darrell Matthews. Mr. Gilbreath also purchased a Nielson Sheep Co. registered Rambouillet pen for \$250 per head. The same price was paid for George L. Beal and Sons and Clifford Olsen pens by Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah.



Lowell S. Hildreth, Armstead, Montana, left, is shown with the pen of five Rambouillet-Targhee crossbred rams he purchased from the College of Southern Utah at the 44th annual National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah, August 19. The rams cost \$125 per head. At the right of the picture is Darrell Matthews of the College of Southern Utah.



Consignor Harry Meuleman, left, of Rupert, Idaho, and buyer Ralph Siddoway, Vernal, Utah, pose with the top-selling Panama stud ram which brought \$130.



Jack Matthews of the Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho, holds the top-selling Hampshire stud ram at the National. The Matthews ram sold at \$600 to E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California.



Reed Hymas, left, Ovid, Idaho, poses with the Suffolk ram lamb he purchased from Farrell T. Wankier, right, Levan, Utah. The ram topped all other Suffolk ram lambs at \$350.

S. E. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 109, 1 Stud Yearling to Daniel R. Morgan, Nucla, Colorado	175.00
Lot 129, 5 Registered Yearlings to John & Vance Aagard, Fountain Green, Utah	120.00
Lot 134, 5 Range Yearlings to C. Darwin Stillman, 3510 East 3800 South, Salt Lake City, Utah	85.00
Lot 149, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Co., Alder, Montana	65.00

College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 102, 1 Stud Yearling to Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah	225.00
Lot 112, 1 Stud Yearling to Ralph Siddoway, Box 327, Vernal, Utah	175.00
Lot 125, 4 Registered Yearlings to Warren M. Gilbreath, Center, Colorado	250.00

Lloyd N. Davis, Brigham City, Utah

Lot 144, 5 Range Yearlings to C. L. Irving, West Jordan, Utah	50.00
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Harold M. Jensen & Son, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 110, 1 Stud Yearling to F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	175.00
Lot 132, 5 Range Yearlings to Newell A. Johnson, 4501 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah	70.00
Lot 147, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming	60.00

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 106, 1 Stud Yearling to Kristine Johnson, 4501 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah	175.00
Lot 116, 1 Stud Yearling to Grabbert Ranch, Emblem, Wyoming	525.00
Lot 121, 1 Stud Yearling to R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming	375.00
Lot 126, 5 Registered Yearlings to R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming	170.00
Lot 140, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	75.00
Lot 153, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	80.00
Lot 160, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 167, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	85.00

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Lot 108, 1 Stud Yearling to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	250.00
Lot 117, 1 Stud Yearling to Phares L. Nielson, Fountain Green, Utah	175.00
Lot 128, 5 Registered Yearlings to Kaye Johnson, 4501 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah	160.00
Lot 141, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	65.00
Lot 154, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	85.00
Lot 161, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock, Cokeville, Wyoming	80.00
Lot 168, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Co., Alder, Montana	77.50

Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 101, 1 Stud Yearling to Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming	300.00
Lot 111, 1 Stud Yearling to M. French Co., Willows, California	550.00
Lot 118, 1 Stud Yearling to Ed Guymon, LaJara, Colorado	350.00
Lot 122, 5 Registered Yearlings to Warren M. Gilbreath, Center, Colorado	250.00
Lot 133, 5 Range Yearlings to Chris Anderson, Sheridan, Montana	160.00
Lot 148, 5 Range Yearlings to Calvin M. and James J. Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	80.00
Lot 159, 10 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	85.00
Lot 166, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	120.00
Lot 172, 5 Range Yearlings to A. M. & M. H. Larson, Lyman, Wyoming	105.00

Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 103, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Land and Livestock, Elko, Nevada	550.00
Lot 113, 1 Stud Yearling to College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah	700.00
Lot 119, 1 Stud Yearling to F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah	375.00
Lot 123, 5 Registered Yearlings to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	250.00
Lot 131, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock, Cokeville, Wyoming	160.00
Lot 146, 5 Range Yearlings to Howard Williams, Vernal, Utah	125.00
Lot 158, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock, Cokeville, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 165, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	97.50
Lot 171, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock, Cokeville, Wyoming	100.00

The National Wool Grower

Utah State University, Logan, Utah

Lot 107, 1 Stud Yearling to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	525.00
Lot 139, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	70.00

Raleigh Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 137, 5 Range Yearlings to Art Robinson, Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 152, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming	65.00

HAMPSHIRE

College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 202, 1 Stud Yearling to Fitzgerald Brothers, Kamas, Utah	250.00
Lot 210, 1 Stud Yearling to Kim Larsen, Ephraim, Utah	450.00
Lot 215, 5 Registered Yearlings to Ted Marsh, Sheridan, Montana	170.00

Mary Donohoe, Fishtail, Montana

Lot 203, 1 Stud Yearling to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho	130.00
Lot 218, 5 Registered Yearlings to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho	110.00
Lot 223, 5 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	85.00

Jack Eastman, Provo, Utah

Lot 224, 5 Range Yearlings to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	135.00
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Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 204, 1 Stud Yearling to Ball Brothers, Lewisville, Idaho	170.00
Lot 219, 5 Registered Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	110.00

Walter P. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 205, 1 Stud Yearling to Steve Weeks, Box 7, Swan Valley, Idaho	275.00
Lot 211, 1 Stud Yearling to Dan Ahart, P. O. Box 760, Marysville, California	130.00

Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho

Lot 201, 1 Stud Yearling to D. A. Scholten, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada	450.00
Lot 209, 1 Stud Yearling to E. E. Vassar & R. L. Buckman, Dixon, California	600.00
Lot 213, 4 Registered Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder, Montana	250.00
Lot 221, 4 Range Yearlings to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Burley, Idaho	180.00
Lot 226, 5 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	150.00

Mt. Haggin Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana

Lot 220, 4 Registered Lambs to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho	70.00
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Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 207, 1 Stud Yearling to M. French Co., Willows, California	275.00
Lot 217, 5 Registered Yearlings to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho	220.00
Lot 222, 4 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	150.00

C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 225, 5 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	90.00
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State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington

Lot 208, 1 Stud Yearling to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho	175.00
Lot 212, 5 Registered Yearlings to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho	300.00



The Matthews Brothers, Jack, left, and Jess, pose with their pen of four Hampshire range rams which topped this division at the National Ram Sale. The rams were purchased by the R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Burley, Idaho, for \$180 each.

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 216, 5 Registered Yearlings to R. C. Rich Sheep Company, Burley, Idaho	150.00
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Utah State University, Logan, Utah

Lot 206, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Company, 1209 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah....	175.00
Lot 214, 5 Registered Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	160.00

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 230, 5 Range Lambs to Walter Smith, 1427 So. 13th East, Salt Lake City, Utah	120.00
Lot 239, 5 Range Lambs to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	100.00

B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho

Lot 228, 10 Range Yearlings to Calvin M. & James J. Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	130.00
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T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 231, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, Rt. #4, Ogden, Utah	200.00
Lot 240, 3 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah	135.00

Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 229, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah	125.00
Lot 238, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah	120.00
Lot 243, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, Rt. #4, Ogden, Utah	170.00
Lot 244, 4 Range Yearlings to R. M. Bronson, Rt. 2, Burley, Idaho	115.00

W. E. McCoy, Buhl, Idaho

Lot 232, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah	125.00
Lot 241, 5 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	100.00

Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 227, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah	175.00
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Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 235, 4 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	195.00
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Seemingly pleased with his purchase of the sale-topping ram at the 44th annual National Ram Sale is Charles Vivion, right, of Mallon and Vivion, Walden, Colorado. The thick-set Suffolk stud, consigned by M. W. Becker of Rupert, Idaho, left, brought \$2,350.

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah

Lot 233, 5 Range Yearlings to Francis Frazier, Woodruff, Utah 125.00

C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 236, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming 120.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 242, 5 Range Lambs to Harry Heath & Son, Lamar, Colorado 125.00

SUFFOLKS

Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 339, 5 Registered Yearlings to Ernest L. Fisher, Mullin, Texas 170.00
Lot 360, 5 Range Yearlings to C. Keller, Ogden, Utah.... 125.00

Earl Armacost, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 301, 1 Stud Yearling to Lazy L. Ranch Co., Stanton, Texas 375.00
Lot 338, 5 Registered Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Rebel Creek, Nevada 135.00
Lot 366, 4 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas 105.00
Lot 380, 5 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas 100.00
Lot 387, 4 Range Yearlings to Mortenson Brothers, Morgan, Utah 110.00

R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 347, 5 Registered Lambs to Allen Martin, Salina, Utah 90.00

M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 302, 1 Stud Yearling to Howard H. Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah 310.00
Lot 320, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon & Vivion, Walden, Colorado 2,350.00
Lot 333, 5 Registered Yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 225.00

Roy C. Blakley, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 310, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon & Vivion, Walden, Colorado 300.00
Lot 336, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah 130.00
Lot 354, 5 Range Yearlings to R. Blackford, Jr., Box 281, Wheatland, California 95.00
Lot 376, 5 Range Yearlings to R. Blackford, Jr., Box 281, Wheatland, California 100.00

B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho

Lot 355, 10 Range Yearlings to Harry Katseanes, Blackfoot, Idaho 140.00
Lot 377, 5 Range Yearlings to Harry Katseanes, Blackfoot, Idaho 200.00
Lot 385, 5 Range Yearlings to Harry Katseanes, Blackfoot, Idaho 180.00
Lot 390, 5 Range Yearlings to Lee Petersen, Hyrum, Utah 115.00
Lot 392, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock, Cokeville, Wyoming 160.00

T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 304, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon and Vivian, Walden, Colorado 700.00
Lot 322, 1 Stud Yearling to Lazy L. Ranch Co., Stanton, Texas 550.00
Lot 334, 5 Registered Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado 175.00
Lot 356, 5 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah 105.00
Lot 378, 10 Range Yearlings to R. Blackford, Jr., Box 281, Wheatland, California 115.00
Lot 386, 10 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas 100.00
Lot 391, 5 Range Yearlings to Bob Bronson, Route #2, Burley, Idaho 115.00
Los 393, 5 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas 90.00

C. N. Carlsen and Sons, Ovid, Idaho

Lot 314, 1 Stud Yearling to N. L. Gray, Randolph, Utah 285.00
Lot 343, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkeley St., Salt Lake City, Utah 135.00
Lot 361, 5 Range Yearlings to M. & G. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah 110.00

F. A. & Marian M. Coble, Winters, California

Lot 305, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Properties, Elko, Nevada 700.00
Lot 323, 1 Stud Yearling to Guy S. Richards, American Fork, Utah 300.00
Lot 341, 5 Registered Yearlings to Ernest L. Fisher, Mullin, Texas 170.00



Mr. and Mrs. Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado, pose with the pen of registered Suffolk rams they purchased at the National Ram Sale from Walter P. Hubbard and Son, Junction City, Oregon. The pen topped all other Suffolk registered pens at \$300 each.



R. L. Williams, right, admires the pen of Suffolk range rams he purchased at the National Ram Sale from the College of Southern Utah. The pen was the highest-seller in the Suffolk range ram division at \$360. At the left is Darrell Matthews, CSU.

College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 372, 5 Range Yearlings to D. L. and R. L. Williams, Norwood, Colorado 360.00

Fairbanks Livestock Company, Salt Lake City, Utah

Lot 348, 5 Registered Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Rebel Creek, Nevada 100.00

H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho

Lot 315, 1 Yearling Stud to Chas. R. Kippen & Sons, Morgan, Utah 700.00
 Lot 328, 1 Stud Yearling to Porter Brothers, Golden Porter, Morgan, Utah 275.00
 Lot 330, 1 Stud Yearling to Eyl & Brennecke by Larry Memmott, Montrose, Colorado 450.00
 Lot 349, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho 135.00
 Lot 373, 5 Range Yearlings to C. J. Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah 135.00
 Lot 383, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers and Son, Salt Lake City, Utah 130.00
 Lot 389, 10 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah 115.00

George Hall, Nephi, Utah

Lot 316, 1 Stud Yearling to Kip Fitzgerald, Heber City, Utah 250.00
 Lot 357, 4 Range Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkeley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 95.00

J. R. Hays and Son, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 370, 5 Range Yearlings to Harry Katseanes, Blackfoot, Idaho 145.00

Mrs. Charles Howland and Son, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 312, 1 Stud Yearling to Lazy L. Ranch, Stanton, Texas 260.00
 Lot 345, 5 Registered Yearlings to D. H. Adams, Layton, Utah 120.00
 Lot 369, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruce Petersen, Hyrum, Utah 100.00
 Lot 381, 5 Range Yearlings to Willard Petersen, Hyrum, Utah 100.00

Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 350, 5 Registered Yearlings to Juanita C. Smith, 1476 So. Wasatch Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah 115.00
 Lot 358, 5 Range Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Rebel Creek, Nevada 100.00

C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 306, 1 Stud Yearling to J. R. Hays & Son, Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho 500.00
 Lot 324, 1 Stud Yearling to Harrison Davis, Dorchester, Texas 725.00
 Lot 337, 5 Registered Yearlings to Redd Ranches by Paul Redd, LaSal, Utah 270.00

Walter P. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 303, 1 Stud Yearling to Lazy L. Cattle Co., Midland, Texas 1,000.00
 Lot 321, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Properties, Elko, Nevada 750.00
 Lot 329, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Properties, Elko, Nevada 850.00
 Lot 331, 5 Registered Yearlings to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado 300.00

Reed S. Hymas & Sons, Ovid, Idaho

Lot 364, 5 Range Yearlings to C. J. Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah 100.00

Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah

Lot 308, 1 Stud Yearling to George Athens, 1118 Ruea, Grand Prairie, Texas 875.00
 Lot 326, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Properties, Elko, Nevada 800.00
 Lot 342, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. Tracy Wright, 2330 Berkeley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 160.00
 Lot 363, 5 Range Yearlings to Ball Brothers, Lewisville, Idaho 125.00
 Lot 379, 5 Range Yearlings to Ball Brothers, Lewisville, Idaho 110.00

Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc., Carey, Idaho

Lot 371, 5 Range Yearlings to Juanita C. Smith, 1476 South Wasatch Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah 115.00
 Lot 382, 5 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas 105.00
 Lot 388, 10 Range Yearlings to C. Keller, Ogden, Utah 100.00

Myrthen N. Moon, Tabiona, Utah

Lot 317, 1 Stud Yearling to Raleigh Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah 335.00
 Lot 367, 5 Range Yearlings to Roy H. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah 115.00

Frank W. Nissen, Esparto, California

Lot 313, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Properties, Elko, Nevada 500.00
 Lot 374, 5 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas 105.00

Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 318, 1 Stud Yearling to Myron D. Childs, Springville, Utah	725.00
Lot 332, 5 Registered Yearlings to Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah	160.00
Lot 353, 5 Range Yearlings to Andrew Katseanes, Blackfoot, Idaho	150.00
Lot 375, 8 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Salt Lake City, Utah	120.00
Lot 384, 5 Range Yearlings to Lyle Blanton, Hereford, Texas	105.00

Norman Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 351, 4 Registered Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, Elko, Nevada	180.00
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C. R. Sanderson & Son, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 344, 5 Registered Yearlings to Frank Duffy, Longmont, Colorado	130.00
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University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 319, 1 Stud Yearling to University of Southern Illinois by Milton A. Madsen, Logan, Utah	500.00
Lot 335, 5 Registered Yearlings to Ivan Parker, Monte Vista, Colorado	125.00

University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

Lot 311, 1 Stud Yearling to M. B. Godsol, Dixon, California	800.00
Lot 362, 4 Range Yearlings to D. L. and R. L. Williams, Norwood, Colorado	119.00

Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah

Lot 307, 1 Stud Yearling to Belmar Ranch, 727 So. Wadsworth Avenue, Denver, Colorado	325.00
Lot 325, 1 Ram Lamb to Reed S. Hymas, Ovid, Idaho	350.00
Lot 346, 5 Registered Yearlings to M. & G. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00
Lot 365, 5 Range Yearlings to Mortenson Brothers, Morgan, Utah	110.00

L. D. Warfield, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 352, 4 Registered Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado	260.00
Lot 359, 5 Range Yearlings to A. M. & M. H. Larson, Lyman, Wyoming	120.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 309, 1 Ram Lamb to Allen Martin, Salina, Utah	175.00
Lot 327, 1 Ram Lamb to Oren J. Jones, Malad, Idaho	220.00
Lot 340, 5 Registered Lambs to Frank Duffy, Longmont, Colorado	120.00
Lot 368, 10 Range Lambs to Dan Ahart, P. O. Box 766, Marysville, California	75.00



Dr. H. E. Ferguson, left, Mt. Haggin Livestock Co., and son, Harry, pose beside display made from the company's fleece which won championship honors at the 1958 National Wool Show. The display included many items of women's and children's apparel.



The championship fleece at the 1959 National Wool Show in the foreground of the picture is admired by the wool show judges and W. E. Johnson and son, Spearfish, South Dakota, who entered it. From left to right are: Milo Mansden, Pete Johnson, W. E. Johnson and J. B. Stressenger.

Commercial Fleece Tops National Wool Show

A $\frac{3}{8}$ blood commercial farm fleece entered by Warren E. Johnson and Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota, won the grand champion award at the Seventh National Wool Show.

Close to 75 fleeces competed for honors in this year's show which was held at the Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, August 19 and 20, in conjunction with the National Ram Sale. Russell R. Keetch, sheep and wool extension specialist at the Utah State University, Logan, Utah, managed the show. Judging was done by Milo A. Marsden and J. B. Stressenger, both of Salt Lake City.

Reserve champion fleece in the show was entered by John T. Kelly, Red

Lodge, Montana. The fleece also topped the Columbia fleece class.

A Rambouillet ewe fleece shown by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, received the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association trophy for the best Rambouillet fleece. This was the second consecutive year in which the award was presented to the Madsen Rambouillet Farm.

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, was awarded a trophy for the best Targhee Ram fleece for the second straight year, and a Panama fleece entered by Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho, won the Panama Association trophy.

A special display at the event was set up by Mt. Haggin Livestock Co. The display contained many articles of women's and children's clothing, all made from Mt. Haggin's champion fleece of the 1958 National Wool Show.

RAMBOUILLET RAM CLASS

1. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
2. W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

RAMBOUILLET EWE CLASS

1. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
2. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

3. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
4. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

CORRIEDALE RAM CLASS

1. Wyoming University, Laramie, Wyoming

CORRIEDALE EWE CLASS

1. Wyoming University, Laramie, Wyoming

COLUMBIA RAM CLASS

1. John T. Kelly, Red Lodge, Montana
2. Earl Butler, Pray, Montana
3. Joseph Pfister, Node, Wyoming
4. Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana

COLUMBIA EWE CLASS

1. Earl Butler, Pray, Montana
2. John Cok, Manhattan, Montana
3. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
4. Ivan Sylvester, Corvallis, Montana

PANAMA RAM CLASS

1. L. V. Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
2. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
3. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
4. Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

PANAMA EWE CLASS

1. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
2. Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho
3. Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho
4. Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

TARGHEE RAM CLASS

1. Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana
2. Warren E. Johnson & Son, Spearfish, South Dakota
3. Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana
4. Warren E. Johnson & Son, Spearfish, South Dakota

TARGHEE EWE CLASS

1. Warren E. Johnson & Son, Spearfish, South Dakota
2. Arvid Larsen, Big Timber, Montana
3. Warren E. Johnson & Son, Spearfish, South Dakota
4. Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana

OTHER BREED CLASSES (Rams)

1. Maillard Ranch, Yorkville, California
2. Fred Laidlaw, Carey, Idaho

OTHER BREED CLASSES (Ewes)

1. Millard Ranch, Yorkville, California

COMMERCIAL RANGE CLASS

Fine Wool

1. J. A. Cooper, Tinnie, New Mexico
2. A. D. Jones Est., Tatum, New Mexico
3. Lorren Reeves, Hope, New Mexico
4. Robert Glascock, Sonora, Texas

One-half Blood Wool

1. Maillard Ranch, Yorkville, California
2. David McGee, Roswell, New Mexico
3. S. P. Johnson, Jr., Roswell, New Mexico
4. Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana

Three-eighths Blood Wool

1. Alstair Graham, Conrad, Montana

COMMERCIAL FARM CLASS

Fine Wool

1. Robert Glascock, Sonora, Texas
2. Robert Glascock, Sonora, Texas
3. Arvid Larsen, Big Timber, Montana

One-half Blood Wool

1. Arvid Larsen, Big Timber, Montana
2. John T. Kelly, Red Lodge, Montana

Three-eighths Blood Wool

1. Warren E. Johnson & Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota
2. T. V. Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
3. John Cok, Manhattan, Montana
4. John Cok, Manhattan, Montana

Col. E. O. Walter Twice Honored At Ram Sales

COLONEL E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, one of the nation's veteran livestock auctioneers, was twice honored during August.

At the National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah, August 19, Colonel Walter was presented with a silver tray which was engraved, "In Honor of 50 Years 'On The Block'." The presentation was made by the National Wool Growers Association, sponsors of the National Ram Sale. Colonel Walter has been an auctioneer at the National for 43 years.

The other award was presented to Colonel Walter August 4 at a dinner held in conjunction with the Idaho Ram Sale at Filer.

During the evening a presentation was made to Colonel Walter and a picture of the Colonel was unveiled. The picture will hang in the Hickman Hall of Fame at the University of Idaho.

The Hickman Hall of Fame was founded in 1952, in recognition of C. W. Hickman, who served as professor of animal husbandry and, for a while, as



Col. E. O. Walter shows the crowd of buyers at the National Ram Sale the silver tray presented him by the National Wool Growers Association upon the golden anniversary of his auctioneering duties.

head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Idaho.

Each year, an individual who has contributed materially to advancements in better livestock is added to the Hall of Fame.

Here's How National Wool Show Awards Went

THE grand champion fleece trophy of the seventh annual National Wool Show was presented to Warren E. Johnson and Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota, by the National Wool Growers Association.

The reserve champion fleece trophy went to John T. Kelly, Red Lodge, Montana. The award was made by the Western Wool Handlers Association.

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association presented the champion Rambouillet fleece trophy to John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

The champion Columbia fleece trophy was won by Mr. Kelly. The award was made by the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America.

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, was presented the champion Targhee fleece trophy by the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association.

The American Panama Registry Association presented its trophy for the champion Panama fleece to Harry Meuleman and Sons, Rupert, Idaho.

SNEEZEWEED

Seventh Of A Series Of Articles On How To Reduce Livestock Poisoning

ANIMALS that feed on sneezeweed may become affected with the "spewing sickness." The disease is so named because of its most characteristic symptom—chronic vomiting, or spewing.

Sheep are frequently poisoned by sneezeweed, and cattle are only occasionally poisoned. The animals eat sneezeweed during the summer and fall, when other forage is scarce or has become less palatable.

Two species of sneezeweed are especially poisonous to livestock. Orange sneezeweed which is found from western Montana and eastern Oregon southward to California and New Mexico, poisons sheep on the summer ranges of the intermountain region. Common sneezeweed causes livestock losses in the Eastern States.

All plant parts are poisonous. The poisonous substance, believed to be dugalin, has a cumulative effect; an animal may die if it repeatedly eats small quantities of the plant over a long period.

Where and When They Grow

Orange sneezeweed grows at 5,000 to 12,000-foot elevations on moist slopes and in well-drained meadows. Common sneezeweed is found in wet areas and near streams. Both species start growth in early spring and mature in the summer and early fall.

Sneezeweed has one or several stems that grow one to three feet high. The leaves alternate, lance shaped, and have a smooth edge. The flowers grow in clusters. They are orange colored and have dark-orange centers. A plant often develops a large crown, and is spread vegetatively by this crown. The plant is a perennial and belongs to the sunflower family.

How It Effects Livestock

About two pounds of sneezeweed leaves eaten daily by an animal for 20 days may produce poisoning and death. Some animals may die within a few days after the first symptoms appear. Others become chronic cases, and may live for weeks or months. Complete recovery from poisoning seldom occurs.



Sneezeweed has one or several stems which grow one to three feet high. The plant's orange-colored flowers grow in clusters.

The following are symptoms of sneezeweed poisoning:

1. Depression
2. Weakness
3. Irregular pulse
4. Frothing at the mouth
5. Coughing
6. Chronic vomiting or spewing
7. Bloating

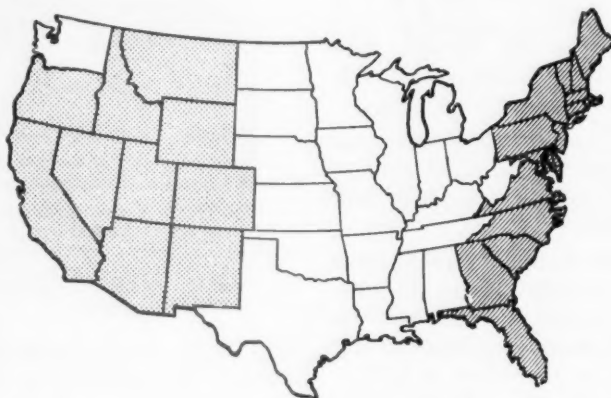
How to Reduce Livestock Losses

Livestock owners can reduce losses by following these range and livestock-management practices: (1) Keep livestock away from dense patches. (2) Keep them off sneezeweed ranges until adequate forage is available. (3) Remove sheep from sneezeweed ranges when other plants begin to dry. (4) Practice open herding and allow animals free movement. (5) Use bed-grounds for one night only, and make sure that they are free of sneezeweed. (6) Employ a good herder.

There is no effective treatment for sneezeweed poisoning, and eradication of the plant in large areas is not practicable. Small patches may be eliminated by grubbing, or by treating the plants with a herbicide, such as 2,4,5-T.

Where to Obtain More Information

Livestockmen may obtain more information on sneezeweed poisoning by contacting county agricultural agents, or by writing to State agricultural experiment stations or the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A veterinarian should be consulted if questions arise concerning affected animals.



Orange Sneezeweed Common Sneezeweed

The above map shows where most livestock poisoning from sneezeweed has occurred. Plants may grow in other areas.

Prices At Most Western Ram Sales Increase

Idaho Ram Sale

AN increase of 16 percent was noted in prices paid at the 38th annual Idaho Ram Sale.

The average price at the all Suffolk sale climbed from a 1958 average of \$98.87 on 573 rams to a 1959 average price of \$114.65 on 539 rams.

The increase in sale prices put the 1959 average well above that of any year since 1954. In that year the average price paid for rams at the Idaho Sale was \$121.90.

High selling honors for the sale went to L. D. Warfield, Cambridge, Idaho, who consigned a thick-set, rugged-boned Suffolk stud ram which was purchased by Don R. Siddoway, Teton, Idaho, at \$550.

The highest selling pen of Suffolk yearling rams was consigned to the sale by B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho. The pen of five rams brought \$355 each from Vaughan Stringer, Nyssa, Oregon.

The second high selling pen, also composed of five rams, was consigned by T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho. The rams sold on a bid of \$205 per head from B. Smith, Boise, Idaho.

A consignment of four ram lambs entered by Mrs. Fred Hoelzle, Buhl, Idaho sold high in that division, bringing \$130 each from Urbano Totorica of Bruneau, Idaho. A pen of three ram lambs entered by Dick Hayes, Idaho Falls, Idaho, sold second high. They brought \$95 per head from E. P. Heaney, Sterling, Idaho.

New Mexico Ram Sale

THE average prices paid for rams at the 22nd annual New Mexico Ram Sale were up more than \$25.

During the sale, which is sponsored by the New Mexico Wool Growers Association and the Extension Service of New Mexico State University, a total of 258 registered and range rams and five yearling ewes were sold.

The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, consigned the top selling rams at the sale. The Madsen rams brought \$580. The rams brought \$580 from E. K. Warren, Las Vegas, New Mexico. This was an all-time high price paid for any ram in the New Mexico sale.

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, topped all sales of pens. Mr. Hansen's pen of five registered Rambouillets sold at \$220 per head to L. S. Gibson, Glencoe, New Mexico.

Washington Ram Sale

PRICES at the annual Washington Ram Sale were down 11.7 percent, this year from the all time record high sale of 1958.

Buyers paid an average of \$94.22 on 174 rams; an average of \$55.55 on 27 ewes; and an overall average of \$89.03 on both rams and ewes in the 1959 sale.

In last year's sale, prices averaged \$104.26 on 168 rams; \$69.44 on 18 ewes; and \$100.90 on both rams and ewes.

For the second consecutive year high selling honors went to Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. The College gained top honors in the 1959 sale on a pen of three Columbia rams purchased at \$210 each by the McGregor Land and Livestock Company, Hooper, Washington.

High selling breed honors again went to Columbias, with 20 Columbia rams averaging \$117.75.

Suffolks were the next high selling breed, with 80 rams bringing an average price of \$101.75. Hampshires were the third high selling breed, with 42 rams averaging \$90.24. In the other breeds, five Suffolk-Hampshires averaged \$69 each; 17 Rambouillets averaged \$65.88; eight Romneys averaged \$65.63; and two Southdowns averaged \$60.

Nevada Ram Sale

THE annual Nevada Ram Sale, held at Ely, Nevada, July 31 and August 1, was hailed as "very successful" by sale management.

The overall average price for rams paid at the 1959 sale was \$101.10, down somewhat from the 1958 average. During the current sale, Rambouillets ranged \$97.42 as compared with \$113.35 in 1958; Columbias averaged \$89.18 this year, compared with \$105.33 last year; and Suffolks averaged \$97.50 in the current sale, as compared with \$88.77 in the 1958 sale.

The highest price paid at the sale was \$575, which went to the Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, for a Rambouillet stud purchased by George Swallow, Ely.

Top selling honors in the Rambouillet pen division of the sale were divided between three consignors—Nielson Sheep Company; George L. Beal and Sons, Ephraim, Utah; and Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah. Each of the consignors had pens which brought \$125. Julian Goicoechea, Ely, bought the Beal pen; B. H. Robinson, Ely, bought the other two pens.

Jack D. Larsen, Spanish Fork, Utah, consigned the top selling Columbia ram to the sale, which brought \$275 from the Henroid Land and Livestock Company.

IDAHO RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1959		1958	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
SUFFOLKS:				
Suffolk Yearlings.....	436	\$107.03	439	\$121.50
Ram lambs.....	128	58.96	91	65.52
Stud yearlings.....	9	271.11	9	277.78
Sale Average.....	573	\$ 98.87	539	\$114.65

WASHINGTON RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1958		1959	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
Suffolks	65	\$115.31	80	\$101.75
Hampshires	46	75.54	42	90.24
Southdowns	4	76.25	2	60.00
Columbias	18	134.45	20	117.75
Rambouillets	22	121.00	17	65.88
Suffolk-Hampshires	5	113.00	5	69.00
Corriedales	4	41.25	—	—
Romneys	4	111.25	8	65.63
Sale Average.....	168	\$104.26	174	\$ 94.22



Market Story Told In One Word — 'Down'

August 24, 1959

ONE word—"down"—tells the main story of the August lamb market.

At first the sharp decline in slaughter lamb prices which occurred during late July tended to level off and prices steadied as the market entered August. However, steady prices failed to last long. At mid-month, prices again faltered. Generally slaughter lamb prices sagged 75 cents to \$1.50 per hundredweight from levels of a month earlier at major terminal markets.

A decrease in wholesale prices and a slight increase in the total number of lambs slaughtered were both contributing factors to lower lamb prices. The major reason for price declines, however, stems back to the annual break in lamb prices that occurs annually in late July or early August.

Total slaughter showed some increase during August, with the major part of killing coming toward the latter part of the month. Early August slaughter was considered average. An estimated 245,000 sheep and lambs were slaughtered during this period. A mid-August estimate showed 255,000 sheep and lambs slaughtered.

Rain in some western areas has brightened growers' outlook on both the percentage of fat lambs to be taken off ranges and the amount of winter feed available for ewes. Texas and New Mexico report ranges are in better condition than they have been for several years. Sheepmen in these States expect a higher percentage of fat lambs to come off ranges.

During the month, shorn spring lambs were being offered mainly in early lambing States. Generally, a 50 cent to \$1 per hundredweight price reduction was noted on shorn offerings.

On August 20, choice new crop slaughter lambs were selling at the following prices: Chicago, \$22.50; Denver, \$21 to \$22.50; Ogden, \$20.85; and Omaha, \$21.50.

On the same day, good and choice new crop offerings were bringing the following prices: Chicago, \$20 to \$22; Denver, \$20.50 to \$21; Ft. Worth, \$18 to \$19; Ogden, \$19 to \$19.85; and Omaha, \$19.50 to \$21.

Erratic fluctuations were "the rule" in the August slaughter ewe market. The month closed with slaughter ewe

prices down 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight at most terminal markets. Ft. Worth slaughter ewe prices were down \$2.

At most terminal markets grade slaughter ewes brought \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundredweight. Cull and utility classes ranged in price from a low of \$2.50 at Omaha to a high of \$5.50 per hundredweight at Ft. Worth.

Increased activity was observed during August in replacement ewes and ewe lambs. Prices on yearling replacement ewes varied from \$24.50 to \$28, with the majority selling at \$28. Several strings of ewe lambs were contracted at prices ranging from \$18 to \$24.50; the latter price being for fall delivery ewe lambs in Wyoming.

Feeder lamb prices showed more "strength" than those on slaughter classes, with only a 50 to 75 cent price reduction taking place during the month. Good and choice feeder lamb prices at major terminal outlets generally ranged from \$18 to \$19, while medium and good quality feeders ranged from \$15 to \$18 per hundredweight.

A sharp \$1 to \$2 reduction in wholesale prices took place in August, but wholesale lamb prices did not take a proportionate drop to the one taken by live lamb prices. The New York dressed market on spring lamb carcasses showed a decline of \$2 to \$2.50 per hun-

dredweight on 55-pound and lighter carcasses, and a \$2 reduction on 55- to 65-pound carcasses. Good grade carcasses of all weights dropped \$1 lower.

On August 19, choice lamb carcasses weighing 55 pounds and lighter were selling in New York at \$45 to \$52. Choice 55- to 65-pound carcasses were bringing \$46 to \$50, and good grade carcasses of all weights were selling at \$42 to \$46.

Fall contracting to date has been very light. In Wyoming, growers are talking between 19 and 20 cents a pound. A few have sold, but most lambs remain in grower hands. In New Mexico, growers want 19½ to 20 cents a pound, but to date little buying or contracting activity has been noted.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early August: Around five loads mostly 105- to 110-pound pellet-fed lambs with number 1 and 2 pelts sold at \$21 to \$22, with a 5 percent shrink, f.o.b. feedlot. Eleven loads of good and choice pasture-and pellet-fed lambs brought \$20 to \$21. Some 2,200 range spring lambs, estimated 60 percent fats and weighing 90 to 95 pounds, sold at \$20.75. The other 40 percent, 70- to 75-pound feeders, brought \$18.50. Several strings, amounting to 10,400 lambs estimated to be 60 percent fats, sold at \$19 straight. A string of 1,200 good and choice 78-pound feeder wethers brought \$16.

Around seven loads of mostly choice 98- to 105-pound spring lambs with number 1 and 2 pelts brought \$21.50, while 12 to 15 loads of good to mostly choice 95- to 105-pound pellet-fed and clover-pastured lambs sold at \$21. The shrink on pellet-fed lambs was 5 to 6 percent; shrink on clover-

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1959	1958
Week Ended.....	Aug. 15	Aug. 16
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter to Date.....	7,235,145	6,725,729
Slaughter at Major Centers.....	221,139	190,602
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime.....	\$24.00*	\$23.82
Good and Choice.....	23.23	22.62
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	50.30	52.00
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	48.90	49.95
Good, All Weights.....	44.80	48.50

Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

	1959	1958
Cattle	1,557,000	1,561,000
Calves	382,000	435,000
Hogs	5,184,000	4,326,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,107,000	1,013,000

*Choice only; no quotations on Prime.

pastured lambs was 4 percent. A string of around 4,600 range spring lambs, 50 to 60 percent fats, received \$19.25 to \$19.50, while another string of 6,200 head, carrying 30 to 50 percent fats, sold at \$19. One load of good 80-pound, wooled, blackfaced feeder spring lambs brought \$18. Fifteen loads of good to mostly choice, shorn, clover-pastured and pellet-fed lambs sold at \$21. A few mostly good brought \$20 to \$20.50.

In northern California, around 11,000 spring lambs sold at \$19 to \$19.50. Those at the latter price were about 60 percent fats.

In the Sacramento Valley, around three loads of good and choice feeder lambs, weighing about 80 to 85 pounds, sold at \$18.50 to \$19.

Mid August: Around five loads good to mostly choice 98-to 106-pound, shorn slaughter spring lambs sold at \$21.50 in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Also, 10 to 15 loads sold at \$20.50 to mostly \$21 in central California. A string of 2,100 good and choice 87-to 89-pound spring lambs, with full wooled pelts, sold at \$20.

Ewes: A string of 1,000 good and choice yearling ewes sold at \$28 per head in early August. Another string of 2,700 good whitefaced 80-pound wooled lambs sold at \$18.

COLORADO

Early August: Around 2,500 to 3,000 choice spring lambs, weighing under 105 pounds, sold in the San Luis Valley at \$22.25 to \$22.50. They were to be delivered to a nearby plant. Two loads of the same type lambs delivered to a Denver packer received \$23. Another load sold in the valley at \$21.50. A string of feeder wether lambs are also reported to have sold at \$19.25, delivered.

Mid August: Contracting of feeder lambs was at a standstill. However, there was some buying activity reported. Around 1,800 mixed fats and feeders moved at \$20 for late September delivery. Four loads of choice range slaughter lambs, weighing under 100 pounds, brought \$21.75. In the San Luis Valley, 13 loads of choice spring lambs turned at \$21.75 to \$22.75.

Ewes: Around 1,200 aged ewes were contracted at \$10 per head, with a small cut at \$7 per head.

IDAHO

Early August: Around 4,000 choice spring slaughter lambs, weighing 107 to 108 pounds, sold at \$20.50 to \$21. These lambs were weighed after a 20-to 35-mile haul and an over-night stand. A string of 1,300 lambs, around 50 percent fats, sold at \$18.50 straight. A band of 2,000 lambs, about 25 percent fats, sold at \$18.50. About 400 feeders,

weighing 82 pounds, sold at \$16, and some 600 good and choice 95-pound spring slaughter lambs were delivered 25 to 30 miles at \$19.50. Around 850 choice 82-pound feeder lambs brought \$18 after a 75-to 80-mile haul.

Mid August: Some 2,000 choice 100-to 105-pound slaughter spring lambs sold at \$20.50, while another 2,500 mixed 100-pound fat and 96-pound feeder spring lambs sold at \$19.50. Several strings, amounting to 4,200 good and choice, around 50 percent slaughter lambs, sold at \$19. A band of 3,400 mostly feeder spring lambs brought \$18. Some 3,500 spring slaughter lambs turned at \$18.50, while 1,800 feeders moved at \$17.50, all delivered to rail head.

Ewes: Around 5,000 whitefaced crossbred yearling replacement ewes sold at \$26 to \$28 per head for August and September delivery. A string of 400 two-year-old crossbred ewes sold at \$30 each. About 1,100 ewe lambs, weighing around 80 pounds, sold at \$22 for September delivery.

MONTANA

Early August: Some scattered buying activity was noted. Around 3,700 good and choice whitefaced wether feeder lambs, estimated to weigh 70 to 76 pounds, sold at \$19 for late September delivery. In Musselshell County, 480 mixed whitefaced lambs sold at \$20.50 for ewes and \$18 for wethers. These were for October 1 to 10 delivery. In Wheatland County, 300 whitefaced wether lambs moved at \$18.50.

Mid August: About 5,050 mixed blackfaced feeder lambs sold for fall delivery at largely \$18, ewes brought \$20. In northwest Montana, 1,800 choice 103-to 107-pound slaughter spring lambs brought \$19.75 to \$20. In the Big Timber area, around 3,200 mixed blackfaced lambs sold at \$18 for September 20 delivery. About 250 mixed blackfaced lambs brought \$18 for fall delivery, while 1,500 mixed whitefaced lambs brought \$19 in the Sweet Grass area. In the vicinity of Cut Bank, 500 mixed whitefaced lambs sold at \$20 for ewes and \$18 for wethers. In the Malta area, 2,400 mixed blackfaced lambs, with heavy weights, sold at \$17.50.

In western Montana two cars of 69-pound blackfaced feeder lambs sold for immediate delivery at \$18, while in northern Montana 2,400 mixed blackfaced lambs, estimated to weigh 85 to 87 pounds, sold at \$17.50 for late September and early October delivery.

Ewes: In early August a sale of 1,000 blackfaced ewe lambs was reported at \$20. A string of 1,000 whitefaced yearling ewes, weighing 110 pounds, sold at \$24.50 per head.

NEW MEXICO

Early August: Contracting was reported slow. The talking price by producers was 20 cents a pound, but buyers would not meet this figure. In the Roswell area, 550 feeder lambs, weighing 80 to 85 pounds, sold at \$17, with delivery at buyer's option within the following 10-day period. Around 350 feeders, weighing 70 to 75 pounds, turned at \$17.50 for October delivery.

NEVADA

Early August: One load of medium, 72-pound, whitefaced feeder lambs sold at \$16.50.

Mid August: Around 15,000 good and choice 68-to 72-pound wooled, whitefaced feeder spring lambs brought \$17. Some 5,000 were for late August delivery.

OREGON

Early August: Some 2,100 choice 90-to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$20 to \$20.25, while 500 good and choice lambs brought \$18.50 to \$19 delivered to Portland. About 1,500 good to mostly choice slaughter lambs with number 2 pelts brought \$18.50 to \$18.75. A string of 4,100 lambs moved at \$18.50 for August 15 delivery. Some 18,200 good and choice mixed slaughter and feeder lambs sold at \$18 on feeders and \$19 on fats. Slaughter lambs were estimated to weigh 100 to 106 pounds; feeders were to weigh around 85 pounds. A band of 2,500 feeder lambs, weighing 80 to 85 pounds, sold at \$17 to \$17.25 for August 15 to 25 delivery.

In north-central Oregon, 450 choice 95-to 105-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$20.50 for delivery to Seattle. Some 5,000 fats, grading 60 percent choice and weighing 90 to 95 pounds, brought \$20.50. The balance of this band were feeders, weighing 70 to 75 pounds, and brought \$18.25. About 800 mostly choice spring slaughter lambs sold at \$19.75, delivered to Portland.

A band of 1,200 good and choice slaughter lambs with number 2 to full wooled pelts from the Willamette Valley sold at \$19 to \$19.50. One load of choice 95-to 100-pound mixed shorn and wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$20.75, delivered to San Francisco. Several strings of feeder lambs, amounting to 3,550 head, sold at \$16 to \$17. Around 440 mostly choice 96-to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs brought \$21.75, delivered to Seattle. About 700 good and choice western Oregon spring lambs sold at \$19 to \$20. Several strings of good and choice spring lambs, amounting to 13,400 head and about 50 to 75 percent slaughter lambs, turned at \$18 to \$18.25. Some 2,900

good and choice 85-to 90-pound lambs, about 25 to 30 percent fats, sold at \$17.50 to \$17.75.

Mid August: A string of 1,800 mostly choice 100-pound slaughter spring lambs sold at \$21, delivered to Portland. Around 500 choice 98-pound lambs sold at \$19.50, while 660 mostly choice lambs with number 2 pelts sold at \$20.50 delivered. Some 350 choice 105-pound lambs with number 3 pelts sold at \$19. About 2,050 good and choice mixed fats and feeders moved at \$15.50 to \$18. A string of 660 good and choice spring slaughter lambs, weighing 95 to 100 pounds, brought \$20.50 to \$21. Some 1,000 good and choice spring slaughter lambs sold at \$20, while 1,000 mixed 80-to 85-pound fats and feeders moved at \$18. A string of 1,000 wether feeders returned \$16.

Ewes: In early August 1,000 white-faced yearling ewes weighing 140 pounds brought \$20. In mid-August, a string of 2,600 short term breeding ewes moved at \$8.25 to \$10 per head, and some 1,623 solid-mouthed ewes turned at \$8.25 per head.

TEXAS

Early August: The bulk of range sales on blackfaced lambs were being made at \$17 to \$18. A few straight whitefaced ewe lambs brought \$20 to \$21. Around 1,500 whitefaced mutton lambs moved at \$17.25. In the Del Rio area, some 5,000 to 6,000 mutton lambs sold at \$17. A few bands of ewe lambs went to local buyers at \$21. Ewe lambs were returned directly to the country. Some 9,000 feeder lambs moved in the Brackettville area at \$17.50.

Mid August: Several strings of blackfaced lambs were reported moved at \$18 to \$20. Several of these sales were in central Texas at \$19 to \$20.

Ewes: Whitefaced ewe lambs were reported moving in most areas at \$20 to \$21. Many ranchers are asking more. Solid-mouthed ewes were bringing \$13 to \$15 per head; yearling ewes were selling at \$20 to \$21.

UTAH

Early August: Six loads of mostly good with a few choice lambs sold at \$21.05 to \$21.15. Several carloads of good and choice feeding lambs sold at \$18.60 to \$19.05. One deck medium and good feeders sold at \$17.50.

WASHINGTON

Early August: Some 400 good to mostly choice 93-to 94-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$18.80, while 1,400 lambs, 50 percent fats, sold at \$18. Some 220 mostly choice lambs with number 2 pelts sold in the Yakima Valley at \$19.50. A string of 135 mostly good, 70-to 75-pound spring feeders moved at \$15.50.

Mid August: Some 700 good and choice 95-pound slaughter spring lambs moved at \$20, while 685 mostly choice 96-pound slaughter spring lambs moved at \$18.55 to \$19.55. Woolled offerings brought the higher price.

A band of 600 slaughter lambs, with number 2 pelts and weighing 95 to 100 pounds, were delivered at \$19.50. About 320 mostly choice 95-to 105-pound slaughter spring lambs were delivered at \$19 to \$19.50.

A string of 275 mostly choice spring slaughter lambs moved at \$19, while

300 good and choice lambs with number 2 pelts sold at \$19.50. A band of 850 good and choice, around 85-pound feeder lambs brought \$17, while another band of 440 mostly good, including some medium and choice feeders, sold at \$16.75.

Ewes: In early August several strings of yearling ewes moved at \$28 per head. These ewes weighed around 135 pounds.

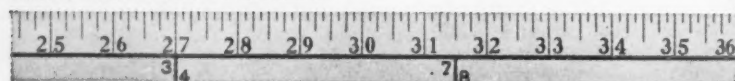
WYOMING

Early August: A string of feeder wether lambs was reported to have sold at \$19.25. In northeastern Wyoming some 500 blackfaced feeders, estimated to weigh nearly 80 pounds, turned at \$18.50. Some 5,300 good and choice 78-to 84-pound whitefaced wether feeder lambs sold at \$18.75 to \$19.30. In central Wyoming, several thousand mixed slaughter and feeder lambs, mostly feeders, sold at \$19 to \$19.60 for immediate delivery.

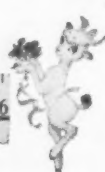
Mid August: Little contracting was noted. However, during this period a well-known Casper sheepman contracted his wether lambs for fall delivery at \$19.25. In northern Wyoming, sales totaling around 9,900 mixed fats and feeders, in part-band to full-band size lots, ranged from \$18.75 to \$20 for immediate to early September delivery. In the Casper area, some 3,500 feeder lambs were contracted at \$19.

Ewes: In early August around 3,000 ewe lambs were contracted for fall delivery at around \$23. In mid-August some 4,800 ewe lambs were reported to have been contracted at \$22.75 to \$24.50.

from the Wool Bureau:



nothing measures up to **Wool**



"MISS Wool of 1960" will be extensively publicized and promoted this year in a nationwide program designed to increase the sale of wool merchandise at the retail level.

"After 'Miss Wool' is chosen from among 20 beautiful finalists, representing the major wool-growing areas, in San Angelo, Texas August 28, she will begin her tour of retail stores. During September and October the new national 'Miss Wool's' retail schedule will be: Joske Bros. Co., San Antonio, Texas, September 1 and 2; J. L. Brandeis & Sons Inc., Omaha, Nebraska, September 9 and 10; ZCMI, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 11 and 12; Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon, September

15, 16 and 17; Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, Massachusetts, September 24, 25 and 26; Titcher-Goettinger Company, Dallas, Texas, September 30 and October 1 and 2; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 13; and The John Shillito Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 15 and 16," according to Max F. Schmitt, Wool Bureau president.

"Miss Wool" and her \$15,000 all-wool, all-season, around the clock wardrobe will be presented to the public by these stores in ready-to-wear and piece goods fashion shows. "Miss Wool" will model highlights from her own wardrobe and selected wool merchandise from the stores—all available at the stores. She

BULLETIN

Carrell Currie, a 19-year-old, hazel-eyed blonde from Irving, Texas, was crowned Miss Wool for 1960 Friday, August 28 at San Angelo, Texas. She won over 20 candidates in the contest.

Selected as the alternate Miss Wool is Judy Kileen, a 20-year-old brunette from Bakersfield, California.

will appear in additional fashion shows in the piece goods departments modeling her International Couture wardrobe by Vogue Patterns. She will hold press conferences in these stores and will be interviewed on local TV and radio programs.

Wherever "Miss Wool" goes she will be accompanied by her entourage of four baby lambs dyed in pastel shades.

Vibriosis Vaccine Progress Noted

THE National Wool Growers and Western Regional Technical Committee on Vibriosis of sheep met August 4 and 5 at Pullman, Washington, to study progress reports on research conducted by the Western States, and to consider new and continued research for 1959-60.

Vibriosis, an infectious disease of sheep, causes severe economic losses to the sheep industry through abortion. In 1952, the National Wool Growers Association organized a regional committee to initiate research on the disease. Subsequently, support was obtained from the sheep industry, State agricultural experiment stations and the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the meeting, besides the National Wool Growers Association, were research workers representing the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and from the USDA and New Zealand.

Research conducted during the past two years at Colorado State University indicates a strong possibility that a vaccine may be developed against this disease. Results under experimental conditions have been excellent, but a great many problems must be solved before a practical field vaccine is developed.

Results of two years research, tentatively reported last year, indicate the antibiotic Aureomycin, fed to ewes at the level of 80 milligrams per head per day during late pregnancy and through lambing, reduced the incidence of abortion to a low level. However, if the drug was not fed until after abortion started, there was little or no control.

A less dramatic but equally important area of research deals with the reservoir of infection. During the past year additional facts have come to light which indicate that although ewes which abort are immune, some may continue to harbor the infection and act as carriers of the disease.

Because of this, it is recommended that susceptible replacements, such as ewe lambs and first lambing ewes, be maintained separate from flocks or bands of ewes which have experienced vibronic abortion.

Continued research on vibriosis during 1960 will be directed toward the development of a satisfactory vaccine; investigation of the possible reservoirs of infection; and improvement of the methods of treating infected sheep.

1959 LAMB CROP

State and Division	BREEDING EWES 1 YR. + JANUARY 1			Lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 yr. + January 1 ¹			LAMBS SAVED ¹		
	10-yr. Av. 1948-57	1958	1959	10-yr. Av. 1948-57	1958	1959	10-yr. Av. 1948-57	1958	1959
	Thousands			Number			Thousands		
Montana	1,277	1,209	1,245	87	94	94	1,111	1,136	1,170
Idaho	861	867	884	110	114	112	950	988	990
Wyoming	1,614	1,633	1,635	81	89	85	1,313	1,453	1,390
Colorado	1,048	1,028	1,069	95	100	100	996	1,028	1,069
New Mexico.....	1,025	919	951	76	80	84	777	738	799
Arizona	318	320	332	83	85	84	263	273	279
Utah	1,147	1,098	1,109	85	90	88	973	988	976
Nevada	377	341	331	86	89	89	322	303	295
Washington	222	194	202	112	115	113	249	223	228
Oregon	626	714	743	98	99	99	614	707	736
California	1,362	1,336	1,283	92	93	92	1,257	1,242	1,180
South Dakota.....	730	939	972	97	106	108	714	991	1,047
Texas	4,044	3,345	3,646	70	81	82	2,793	2,709	2,990
Total 13									
Western States....	14,651	13,943	14,402	84	92	91	12,332	12,779	13,149
Total 35									
Native States.....	6,593	7,383	7,522	105	108	106	6,928	7,937	7,959
U. S. Total.....	21,244	21,326	21,924	91	97	96	19,260	20,716	21,108

¹Lambs saved defined as lambs living June 1, or sold before June 1 in the Native States and lambs docked or branded in the Western Sheep States.

'59 Lamb Crop Zooms Above

10-Year Average, '58 Crop

THE 1959 lamb crop in the United States totaled 21,108,000 head, two percent larger than in 1958, and 10 percent above the 1948-57 average, according to the Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) produced three percent more lambs in 1959 than in 1958, and seven percent more than average. The lamb crop in the 35 native sheep States is only slightly larger than last year but 15 percent above average.

In Texas, where approximately 14 percent of the nation's lambs are produced, the 1959 crop is 10 percent above 1958, and seven percent above average.

The lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes, one year of age or older on farms and ranches January 1) this year is 96. This is one point below last year, but five points above the average.

The Western States lambing percentage, at 91, is one point below last year, and the lambing percentage in the native sheep States, at 106, is two points below last year. The Texas lambing percentage, at 82, compares with 81 in 1958 and the average of 70.

The number of breeding ewes one-year-old and older on farms and

ranches on January 1, 1959, was three percent above 1958, while ewe lambs under one-year-old were eight percent above January 1, 1958.

The 1959 lamb crop in the 13 Western States is three percent above 1958 and seven percent above average. The number of breeding ewes one-year-old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1959 in these States was three percent above 1958.

The three percent increase in lamb crop reflects the increase in breeding flocks. The number of early lambs (dropped before March 15) in the Western States was three percent more than a year earlier. Weather conditions were favorable for lambing in much of the western area.

The lamb crop in the 35 native sheep States (all States except the 13 Western States) this year is only slightly greater than 1958, but 15 percent above average.

A two percent increase in the number of breeding ewes was almost offset by a two point decrease in lambing percentage and resulted in a slight increase in the number of lambs. Of the 35 native sheep States, the 1959 lamb crop was larger than 1958 in 15 States, unchanged in five States, and smaller in 15 States.

California Convention Takes Strong Stand Supporting 708, Opposing Imports, Grading

"SHEEPMEN attending the 99th annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association showed strong indications of wanting to run their own industry without too much outside interference, as they blasted the American Farm Bureau for their opposition to 708; stating they will continue to fight for suspension of Federal grading of lambs, and want no part of government intervention in the marketing of livestock."

This is the way the California Livestock News summed up the annual meeting of the California Wool Growers Association, held in San Francisco August 13-14.

All together it was a very lively gathering with the sheepmen in a close-to-record attendance declaring it one of the best of their gatherings. The breaking of several big news stories affecting the sheep industry was closely timed with convention dates. The anger or disappointment caused by American Farm Bureau activities in opposition to the lamb and wool promotion program conducted under Section 708 of the National Wool Act and the denial by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the sheepmen's request for suspension of lamb grading was further deepened by the arrival just shortly before the convention of the first boatload of live lambs from Australia for slaughter and sale in this country and the prospect of continuing imports of this kind. The convention discussion and action centered largely around these questions.

President W. P. Rickard, in his address, said, "Even as we meet here the U. S. sheep industry stands on the brink of disaster unless we as sheepmen can put forward a united front to ward off threats of foreign lamb and mutton taking over our domestic market. . . . The American sheep producer cannot raise his product and compete with these foreign lambs on a price basis.

"It isn't enough," he continued, "that we are plagued with these foreign imports but within the last week, sheep industry leaders throughout the nation were greatly distressed by a pamphlet opposing Section 708 of the Wool Act, prepared and distributed by the American and California Farm Bureaus, and which in our opinion is unwarranted, misleading and not factual."

The lamb importation problem was opened up by reports from Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, and Dr. A. R. Miller, Chief of Meat Inspection Division, USDA, at the first convention session. Both sides of this import question were discussed in a panel moderated by W. Hugh Baber of Chico, and representatives of livestock groups of Australia, New Zealand, the United States and government officials participating. S. D. Reeves, president, and A. P. O'Shea, general secretary of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand, with Denis B. Muirhead, representing the Australian Meat Board in North America, asked United States growers to work with sheepmen of their countries in increasing lamb consumption in the United States. Don Clyde, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, and J. R. Broadbent, chairman of the ASPC's lamb advisory committee, handled the opposition of domestic producers to foreign imports. Government officials taking part in the discussion were M. A. Drisko, Director, Livestock and Meat Products Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, and Dr. Arthur G. Boyd, California's assistant director of agriculture.

Lamb weighing and buying practices were discussed from all angles by David M. Pettus, Director, Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; L. M. "Doc" Kyner, Vice President, Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa; Douglas Allan, James Allan & Sons, Meat Packers, San Francisco; Olin Henry Timm, sheep raiser of Dixon; Stewart Kern, Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders Association, and Howard W. Eastwood, General Manager, Wilson & Company, Los Angeles. The panel was moderated by W. Hugh Baber, Chico, California.

The failure to have lamb grading abolished sparked a special panel discussion in which Messrs. Allan and Pettus took part along with Dominic Eyherabide of Bakersfield. California voted to continue efforts to abolish Federal grading.

Range improvement needs and methods were discussed by Wm. Ramsey, President, C. M. Volkman & Co., San Francisco; Sheldon Jeffers, member, Range Advisory Committee, State Board of Forestry, Paskenta; Cyrus M. Mc-

Kell, Plant Physiologist, Crops and Research Division, University of California, Davis; Reginald M. Denio, in charge of grazing, California District, U. S. Forest Service, and V. P. Osterli, Extension Range Improvement Specialist, University of California. Alfred H. Murphy, Station Superintendent, Hopland Field Station, University of California, served as moderator.

In between the very successful group discussions were special addresses by National Association President Harold Josendal of Wyoming who talked of current problems and the outlook for the sheep industry; Calvin L. Blaine of Charles E. Blaine and Son, Phoenix, Arizona, who discussed transportation matters; J. K. Sexton, Chairman of the Board of the Wool Bureau, who described the jet pace now set by wool; Dr. Orlo M. Brees, Public Relations Representative, Western Division, National Association of Manufacturers, who spoke to the question, "What Is America?"

Special luncheon addresses were made by President Don Clyde of the ASPC and His Excellency Mohieddine Fekini, Libyan Ambassador. Jerry Sotola of Armour's Livestock Bureau, was the guest speaker at the dinner-dance held the evening of the first day.

W. P. Rickard, who resides in Manchester, Mendocino County, was re-elected president with J. P. Laborde of Stockton as vice president. W. P. Wing, the association's very capable secretary was continued in that position.

California's Centennial Convention will be held at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco, California, August 12 and 13, 1960.

Action taken by the California Wool Growers Association:

Favored continuation of wool and lamb promotion by the American Sheep Producers Council financed through Section 708 of the Wool Act; urged all sheepmen to vote in favor of continuing the program in the referendum called by the Secretary of Agriculture for September; condemned "the action of the American Farm Bureau and California Farm Bureau in opposing Section 708 through the use of what we consider unwarranted and unfactual methods."

Resolved to continue to support the stand of the National Wool Growers Association in its efforts to get Federal lamb grading eliminated.

Asked that a committee be appointed to meet with a delegation of California Senators and Congressmen at the earliest pos-

sible date to seek advice as to procedure in securing an import quota on lamb and mutton, immediately.

Urged that the appropriate committee of Congress initiate compilation of complete statistics on the entire question of meat imports.

Condemned the practice of consignment killing; opposed infringements on the rights of the individual by any government agency in prohibiting this trade practice.

Recommended the appointment of a committee to analyze the sheep industry to ascertain what is wrong with it and to report factually on its findings.

Went on record as opposing cancellation of Rule 24, Trans-Continental Freight Bureau.

Recommended that producers and feeders use only scorable branding fluids based on recommended USDA formulas using lanolin; advised sheepmen to apply brands in minimum amounts sufficient to produce a legible brand.

Urged Congress to pass necessary legislation to protect the public from the hazards caused by quick and violent fires arising from flammable synthetics; urged Federal Trade Commission to vigorously enforce any laws which apply hereto; urged wide publicity be given to this fire hazard.

Resolved that non flammability of wool be stressed in promotion activities for wool.

Commended Mrs. Carol Sisk of Chico, State Director of "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and others working on this program for their successful efforts at wool promotion on a State and national level.

Commended the California Bo-Peep organization for sponsoring the California Miss Wool contest held at Bakersfield.

Supported the National Wool Growers Association in its historic stand on adequate tariff to protect the domestic sheep industry; urged Congress to be continually mindful of the domestic wool and lamb industry, and that tariffs be further supplemented by quota legislation as presently needed to assure a healthy domestic wool growing and manufacturing business.

Commended Fish and Wildlife Service and California State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the 35 counties, Tehama Predator Association and Grazing Advisory Board of San Bernardino County Range Association for excellent work during past fiscal year which resulted in a substantial increase in the number of predators taken.

Urged that legislature and all groups interested in predator control and game preservation to make available the necessary funds to correct the situation created by the curtailment of the predatory animal control program; asked that every effort be made to secure top personnel to carry on this work; urged that lion hunters be retained.

Reiterated opposition to reduction in rates of dressed meat and packinghouse products westbound without a commensurate reduction in the rates on livestock.

Directed association traffic manager to make every effort to obtain rates that will reduce the high cost of pasture-to-pasture movement by trucks.

Urged the association's committee on Infectious Diseases of Sheep and Goats and the Committee on Parasitic Diseases of the United States Sanitary Association to stress action by various groups leading to the eradication of scabies from this country.

Commended the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, for his assistance in obtaining additional funds and urging him to use all resources at his command to immediately begin a program that will bring about with the least possible delay the eradication of sheep scabies

from the nation; urged all State wool growers' associations to obtain from their State governments adequate support to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its efforts.

Citing the fact that in four out of seven outbreaks of scrapie occurring in California the infection was introduced by sheep directly or indirectly imported from Canada, requested the Secretary of Agriculture to take the necessary steps to prohibit the importation of sheep from Canada.

Josendal, Stratton

Blast A F B F

At Press Conference

A press conference, attended by newsmen from leading San Francisco daily newspapers and the nation's major wire services, was held at San Francisco, California, August 15 following the close of the 99th annual California Wool Growers Convention.

The conference, called jointly by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association, was designed to inform the press, public and nation's sheep producers not only of the significance surrounding the September referendum, but to straighten out the facts concerning the issue.

The referendum on Section 708 of the National Wool Act will determine whether present advertising and promotion programs on lamb and wool being conducted by the American Sheep Producers Council will be continued.

The referendum issue became "hot" when the American Farm Bureau Federation publicly announced its opposition to the continuation of advertising and promotion programs and began conducting a misleading propaganda campaign in an effort to keep the sheep industry from continuing the present programs.

During the conference, NWGA President Harold Josendal berated the AFBF for "lashing out at a small industry that is trying to do something for itself. It's time the Farm Bureau stopped pulling the wool over sheepmen's eyes," he said.

News agencies—newspapers, radio and TV stations—gave considerable coverage to the story which resulted from the press conference. The material coming out of the press conference was extensively in the Western States.

Urged all States to prohibit the introduction of sheep from Canada as California has done until such time as the Federal Government takes such action.

Thanked the National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service for providing funds which made it possible for a U. S. veterinarian to do research in England on scrapie and urged that this aid be continued.

Resolved that representatives from the California Wool Growers Association and other livestock producing groups meet with administrative officials of the University of California and representatives of the School of Veterinary Medicine and seek means of prompt activation of the planned large animal disease research facilities.

Urged that increased help be given to the control of certain weeds by insects discovered in other countries by government entomologists, using funds now held in other countries through Public Law 480.

Commended U. S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Soil Conservation Service, California State Division of Forestry, University of California, and County Farm Advisors for outstanding range improvement practices they have developed in past years, and urged continuance of work.

Commended U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Land Management, University of California, California Weed Control Committee, California Chamber of Commerce, County Agricultural Commissioners and County Farm Advisors for efforts in weed control, and urged continuance of work on this important problem.

Citing the fact that a substantial area of Camp Beale Air Force Base has recently been declared excess to the needs of the Defense Department and plans made for disposal of this land, asked that former owners of the land be given a fair opportunity to repurchase their lands.

Expressed appreciation to President Eisenhower for so clearly stating the labor union situation and the immediate need for a labor bill to give the necessary protection to all citizens; urged Congress to immediately pass legislation to provide such protection.

Commended work of National Livestock Tax Committee and its attorney Stephen H. Hart.

Favored discontinuance of "bow and arrow" special hunting season.

Opposed announced intention of Secretary of Labor Mitchell to issue an executive order which would make the U. S. Employment Service arbiters of what is adequate housing and prevailing wages for migrant farm workers, and recommended that this position be made clear to the Senators and Congressmen from California.

Encouraged branch associations of California Wool Growers Association to cooperate or take the initiative as necessary in organizing joint agricultural economic organizations in their areas.

Continued association membership fees at \$7.50 per year, with dues to be paid on number of breeding ewes increased from three cents per head to four cents per head. The associate membership fee is to remain the same, \$7.50 per year, except that if the associate member avails himself of the insurance sponsored by the association, the fee for such participant shall be \$12.00 per year.

Expressed the appreciation to all those who helped to make the convention a success.

Resolved to stand for a moment of silent prayer in memory of members and friends who have departed within the past year and to offer sympathy to the families and friends of the deceased.



Market regulations panel at the Colorado Wool Growers Convention included, from left to right: Frank Meaker, Montrose; Robert V. Haigler, Monte Vista; Dwight Heath, Lamar; Charles Jennings, Denver; Donald Bowan, Washington, D. C.; and John O'Dea, Denver.



New officers of the Colorado Wool Growers Association elected at the Glenwood Springs convention are, from left to right: Marshall Hughes, president, Redvale; H. G. "Huck" Newmyer, vice president, Center; Clarence Quinlan, vice president, Antonito; and Hugh Seely, vice president, Craig.

C W G A Elects Marshall Hughes President

DISAPPOINTMENT caused by the Secretary of Agriculture's refusal to suspend lamb grading darkened the 32nd annual gathering of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, July 21 to 23. Announcement of Secretary Benson's action came during the sessions. As a result, the Colorado Wool Growers requested that if the proposed revisions in the lamb grading standards do not create a better price situation, the suspension of lamb grading again be given consideration.

Ask Marketing Investigation

They also asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the marketing of lamb to determine a fair and equitable price between live lamb prices and retail prices and also the effect of grading on lamb prices.

Investigation of price manipulation in the marketing of wool by the U. S. Justice Department was also requested by the Colorado convention.

Colorado wool growers chose Marshall Hughes of Redvale to head their organization during the coming year. He succeeded L. Elton Gent of Craig. Vice presidents named for the coming year are: James Jolly, Agate; Clarence

Quinlan, Antonito; H. G. Newmyer, Center; and Hugh Seely, Craig. Robert Field of Denver continues as executive secretary.

Gent Speaks on Problems

Many of the important problems of the sheep industry were forcefully covered by outgoing President Gent. He told the 250 Colorado sheepmen in attendance at the convention that it would

be a "catastrophe" if the work of the American Sheep Producers Council in promoting the use of lamb and wool were to end. He urged all members to vote "yes" in the September referendum on whether or not this lamb and wool promotion program conducted by the American Sheep Producers Council be continued.

The proposed legislation to set up a National Wilderness Preservation System was termed by Mr. Gent as "dangerous." "We must watch this closely," he said, "as it is another stepping stone in the apparent general trend throughout the West for less livestock on Federal ranges and more livestock on private ranges." Pointing out that the days of the golden fleece are over for the sheep industry, Mr. Gent stressed the need for concerted action through strong organizations if the industry is to survive.

Survival Requirements Listed

Emmett Dignan, Vice President, Denver United States National Bank, also set up some requirements for survival. He advised sheepmen to go out and shout about the advantage of lamb and wool if they expect to prosper; also to give close attention to the management of their outfits.

Problems and activities of the National Wool Growers Association were covered by President Harold Josendal of Wyoming and Auxiliary President Mrs. Marshall Hughes reported on lamb and wool promotion and other efforts of the women's group. Other valuable contributions to the convention program were made by Shelby Harper, Executive

Director, Colorado Public Expenditures Council, Denver, and Harold Abel, Coordinator, Western Livestock Marketing Research, USDA, Denver.

Talks on the value of industry promotion were made by Don Clyde, president of the American Sheep Producers Council; G. N. Winder, president of Woolens and Worsted of America, and Bob Baldwin, director of the Wool Bureau, Inc. The sheepmen's stake in the promotion of the sheep industry was the subject of an address by Clarence Quinlan of Antonito, Colorado.

Market Regulations Discussed

The new market regulations of the Packers and Stock Yards Branch of the USDA were discussed in a panel made up of John O'Dea (moderator), Executive Secretary, Denver Livestock Exchange; Don Bowman, Chief, Packers & Stockyards Branch, Livestock Division, USDA, Washington, D. C.; Charles Jennings, Denver Union Stock Yards Company; Dwight Heath, Lamar, livestock dealer; Robert V. Haigler, Monte Vista, producer; Frank Meaker, Montrose, producer.

Panel Covers Production

Vern Swenson, Assistant Professor, Wool Department, Colorado State University, moderated the panel discussing various phases of sheep production in Colorado. Members were: Dr. Rue Jensen, College of Veterinary Medicine, CSU; Dr. A. Lamar Esplin, Associate Professor, Animal Husbandry Department, CSU; Dr. Bill Brown, DVM, Extension Veterinarian, CSU; George Scott, Extension Sheep & Wool Special-

The National Wool Grower

ist, CSU; Don Jones, Economist, Experiment Station, CSU.

The usual outstanding social events were provided for the conventioners and they enjoyed to the utmost: a lamb barbecue, the Miss Wool of Colorado pageant, and the annual banquet, floor show and dance.

By formal resolution, Colorado wool growers:

Authorized the Association's Board of Directors to increase membership dues from three cents per head at shearing count to not exceeding five cents per shearing count effective with the 1959 dues but not affecting 1959 dues already paid.

Membership Renewal Urged

Recommended each local association to make an effort to renew all delinquent memberships and to secure new members in their areas.

Opposed in principle any freight rate increases but, realizing that truckers in certain areas need assistance, recommended that the association continue study of Application #333 for an increase in rates and revisions in the freight tariff of the Colorado Motor Truck Common Carriers Association.

Recommended that the Colorado Wool Growers Association and the Colorado Cattlemen's Association continue to work in cooperation to solve freight problems common to both groups and particular problems of each group; empowered the Board of Directors to act as they deem necessary for the solution of these freight problems.

Requested the discontinuance immediately of weight limit buying of lambs, as it is neither fair nor realistic.

Legislation Recommended

Urged the passage of appropriate legislation or a constitutional amendment to require any division or sub-division of the State government or municipalities which have purchased private lands or will purchase private lands to make annual payments of money in lieu of taxes; that such annual payments in lieu of taxes equal the amount of tax if such lands are on the tax rolls; that such money be paid annually to the respective counties where private lands were taken off the tax rolls by this government purchase.

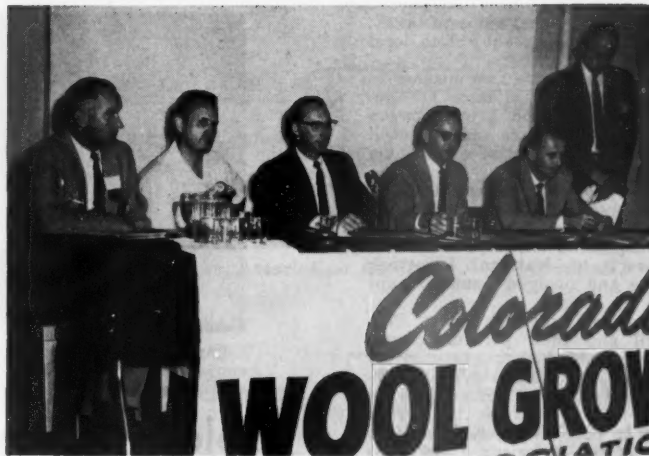
Also asked that charitable or religious organizations purchasing lands, thus taking them off the tax rolls, be required to make annual payments in lieu of taxes equal to the amount of tax if such lands are on the tax rolls, unless such lands are used specifically for religious purposes.

Opposed Government Work Shift

Opposed strenuously as a threat toward our democratic system of government, the trend of transferring local government functions to boards and commissions of State government; particularly opposed any legislation that might eliminate or transfer to State government, any functions now being performed by county assessors and local and county school boards.

Recommended that the association's executive committee study the Colorado brand inspection laws pertaining to sheep and hides, and consider possible revisions of the laws to prevent the selling of stolen sheep at sales rings without brand inspection.

Reaffirmed previous resolution that all ram sales held in Colorado be strictly sifted



A group from Colorado State University formed a special "sheep industry problem" panel at the CWG convention. The men are, from left to right: Dr. A. Lamar Esplin, Dr. Rue Jensen, George Scott, Donald Jones, Dr. Bill Brown and Vern Swanson.

to insure the sale of only high-quality, disease-free rams.

Opposed all proposed legislation which would establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.

Continued opposition to any legislation which would give the right of Eminent Domain and land condemnation to any government agency for the purpose of any type of recreation.

Recommended that the association give full consideration to appropriate State or government agencies in securing feasible right-of-ways to public lands.

Asked that when State school land is sold, the entire lease be put up for sale and not just the choice part of the lease; also that a system of preference rights be recognized.

Recommended the following changes in the sale of State school lands:

That present lessee be allowed to retain an immunity lease by paying 50 percent of what the bond yield would be if the land were sold rather than 75 percent as proposed; that the payment of 75 percent of the total purchase be required before State school lands can be plowed out.

Ask More Range Work Money

Asked that Congress provide an equal amount of funds for range improvement work as is provided for recreation improvement on National Forest lands.

Asked for continuation and expansion of the study and work by the joint committee of Colorado Wool Growers Association and Colorado Cattlemen's Association to determine and put into effect an equitable and adequate method of financing costs of predator and rodent control.

Expressed appreciation to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their efforts to control predators and rodents, and especially to Maynard Cummings for his excellent control and leadership as Colorado's District Agent; also expressed appreciation for the cooperation given by the Colorado Fish and Game Department and the Colorado Department of Agriculture, the counties and any others contributing to this control program.

Made specific recommendations for the handling of Colorado sheep flocks which have received scrapie-exposed or scrapie progeny breeding stock.

Recommended that the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture and the Colorado

Agricultural Commission place an embargo on any and all imports of sheep and goats from countries of known scrapie infection; urged the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to cause an immediate cessation of sheep imports from countries known to have scrapie; asked that National Wool Growers Association give support to fight against scrapie by positive and aggressive action for a national embargo of sheep imports from scrapie-infected countries.

Thanked Dr. Rue Jensen and the staff of Colorado State University for their work on vibriosis.

Urge Passage of Bill

Reaffirmed 1958 resolution urging immediate passage of Senate Bill #74 covering the control of imports of zoo animals.

Reaffirmed 1958 resolution that the association study the possibility of starting a ram fertility and ram evaluating program.

Favored modification of the 1920 Packers Consent Decree.

Endorsed policy of California Range Association in importation of sheepherders.

Expressed feeling that individual operator should negotiate his own labor problems.

Endorsed National Wool Growers Association resolution asking that Secretary of Agriculture and U. S. Tariff Commission make full use of all powers they now have to limit or prohibit imports of lamb.

Endorsed National Wool Growers Association 1959 resolution requesting Congress to be continually mindful of the domestic wool business, both growing and manufacturing, and that the Association's historic stand on adequate tariff be protected and further supplemented by quota legislation as presently needed to assure a healthy domestic wool growing and manufacturing business.

Ask Price Manipulation Study

Asked the Justice Department of the United States to investigate the price manipulation in the marketing of wool.

Supported an amendment to mineral laws requiring that the locator or lessee be required to pay a fee sufficient to cover all abstracting costs plus any legal fees that might be necessary to clear the title to said lands; that when mineral rights are claimed separately from the title to the land surface,

such claims be subject to ad valorem taxes; that all mineral claims be subject to local taxes.

Asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the marketing of lamb and determine a fair and equitable price between the producers' live-lamb price and the retail price of lamb, and the effect of grading on lamb prices.

Expressed disappointment over the action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture providing for a revision of lamb grading instead of its suspension entirely.

Endorsed work of National Livestock Tax Committee and pledged financial support.

Endorsed work of American Sheep Producers Council and their personnel; emphatically recommended that every effort be made by the association to get a favorable vote in the September referendum on Section 708.

Paid tribute to G. N. Winder, immediate past president of the American Sheep Producers Council, for his very fine leadership in the work of the Council.

Recommended to the Colorado Sheep Council that their by-laws be changed to allow immediate past president to be named as a delegate on the Colorado Sheep Council.

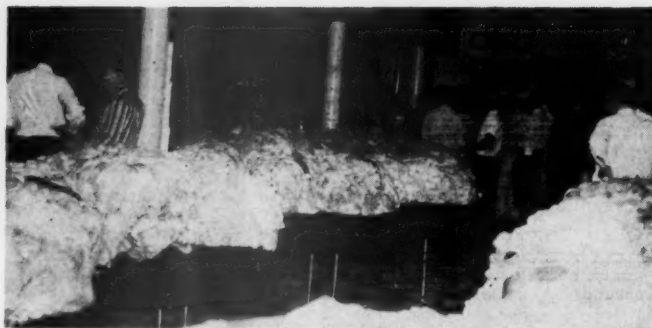
Requested the association to continue the Miss Wool of Colorado contests and participation in the National Miss Wool contest.

Urged that L. Elton Gent be thanked by a standing vote for his faithful and excellent service as president of the Colorado Association the past two years.

Expressed appreciation to Mrs. Robert Field for her fine direction and promotion of the Miss Wool of Colorado Pageant for 1959.

Expressed appreciation to all those who had contributed to the success of the convention.

Expressed heartfelt sorrow and deepest sympathy to the families who suffered the loss of loved ones throughout the passing year.



Colorado State Wool Show fleeces are shown on display at the CWG convention at Glenwood Springs. The second annual show was one of the convention highlights.

Colorado Show Draws 200 Fleeces

TWO hundred top-quality fleeces, entered in the Second Annual Colorado Wool Show gave evidence of continued interest in that event which was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, Glenwood Springs, July 20 to 24. Top awards were distributed by A. Lamar Esplin, Fort Collins, Colorado; John Fallon, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Elroy Pohle, Denver, Colorado, as follows:

County Agents Award: First Place—W. J. Gregory, Moffat County, Craig, Colorado; Second Place—John Marshall, San Miguel County, Norwood, Colorado.

Local Wool growers Association Award: First Place—Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association, Craig, Colorado;

Second Place—San Miguel Wool Growers Association, Redvale, Colorado.

Champion Ram Fleece—Silverware Trophy and Ribbon: L. Elton Gent, Craig, Colorado.

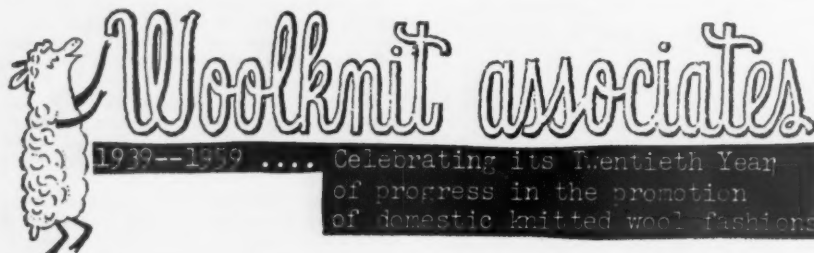
Reserve Champion Ram Fleece—Silverware Trophy and Ribbon: L. Visintainer and Son, Craig, Colorado.

Champion Ewe Fleece: L. Visintainer and Son, Craig, Colorado.

Reserve Champion Ewe Fleece—Silverware Trophy and Ribbon: L. Visintainer and Son, Craig, Colorado.

Junior Champion Fleece—Silverware Trophy and Ribbon: Ann DeFreese, Rio Grande County, Monte Vista, Colorado.

Sweepstakes Exhibit of Five Fleeces—Silverware Trophy and Ribbon: L. Visintainer and Son, Craig, Colorado.



WITHIN a week after releasing the news of ASPC's contemplated cooperative advertising with knitters, Woolknit Associates was deluged with consumer advertising schedules from knitters who were willing to invest in a program involving \$800,000 on a matching dollar basis, to advertise their domestic wool fashions in national men's, women's and family magazines and Sunday newspaper magazine sections.

There were many disappointments because it was necessary to refuse most of the schedules, as the initial budget from ASPC provided only \$75,000 for this purpose, or an overall program involving \$150,000, with American knitters paying 50 percent of the space costs. Those receiving priority were

knitters that produce popular price merchandise using all-American wool, who would guarantee the following:

1. Excellent distribution of merchandise in the U. S.
2. Supply reports on pulling power at local stores, plus re-orders on styles advertised.
3. Develop strong sell on wool fiber, preferably with retail store tie-in, and using **WOOL** in bold letters in headlines.
4. Make reference to "American-made wool" in ad.
5. Show sponsorship with American Sheep Producers Council.
6. Absorb all production costs on the ads.

Schedules have been developed with a

total of nine knitters who have created 24 advertisements that will start running from August through December, 1959. In one instance, a strong tie-in on men's wool sweaters for holiday buying will be co-ordinated with 60 of the country's leading retail stores, many of whom have planned to run local store paid newspaper ads on wool sweaters, scheduling them before and after the cooperative ASPC-Woolknit insertions, thereby extending the effectiveness of the campaign to consumers.

Magazines selected for August include Seventeen, Mademoiselle, Vogue, New York Times, and American Girl.

While the magazine budget alone was scheduled for an overall program involving \$150,000 for space costs, actually a total of \$165,710 will be spent, the balance of which represents bonus insertions by enthusiastic knitters who have offered to pay the additional space for supplementary insertions advertising American wool. It is hoped that this gesture of cooperation by American knitters and the results of this initial advertising campaign will play an important part in justifying a larger allocation by ASPC for the next fiscal period 1960-1961.

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, LEE R.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
CURTIS, FRANK B.
Wolf, Wyoming
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
KAISER, A. C. (AL)
102 - 2nd Ave., Monte Vista, Colorado
KILLIAN, BYRON
Salem, Utah
MARKLEY, JACK
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS, DON & R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PELTIER, H. T. (HANK)
(successor to Elmer Lind & Sons)
Vernal, Utah
POWELL, A. W.
Sisseton, South Dakota
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
THOMAS, PETE & GARTH
Malad, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.
Spanish Fork, Utah

HAMPSHIRE

ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Carey, Idaho
LINFORD, A. R.
Raymond, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD
Ephraim, Utah
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, INC.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Node, Wyoming
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH
Spanish Farms
Spanish Fork, Utah
WITHERS, JOHN V.
Paisley, Oregon

ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

ARMACOST, EARL
Cambridge, Idaho
BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
COGHILL, LOUIS W.
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
FAIRBANKS LIVESTOCK CO.
221 S. West Temple
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
HAYS & SON, J. R.
Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Carey, Idaho
LARSEN, JACK D.
Spanish Fork, Utah
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Tabiona, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
WARFIELD, L. D.
Cambridge, Idaho
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH
Spanish Farms
Spanish Fork, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN
Spearfish, South Dakota
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana

Wool Market Outlook Brightens As Australian Sales Open Strong

August 24, 1959

EXCEEDING even the most optimistic expectation, the 1959-60 series of Australian wool auctions opened today with prices 10 to 15 percent above June closing rates. At Brisbane some short and average style fleeces and skirtings were at times 20 percent higher. In addition to Brisbane, auctions were also held at Melbourne and Perth. The prediction in this country for the Australian opening price was 10 percent higher, and even then caution was urged.

Auctions at New Zealand also continue at sound prices; in some instances 10 percent over the last series closing.

Since the domestic market has been quiet for several weeks, awaiting the opening of Australian auctions, increased activity may be expected now at very strong or increasing prices. In considering the effect of the Australian price advance on domestic wools, one must remember that the types of wool used by domestic mills are not usually offered at Australian points until sometime in October.

A tight world wool supply is given as the main reason for rising prices at foreign points. Wool stocks in the hands of dealers are said to be very small; unsold tops on hand in the world are also considered smaller than a year ago. There is no carry-over of wool stocks in wool growing countries of the world. Slim supply is also coupled with an improved textile situation in England and European countries.

Here in the United States only about 20 to 30 million pounds of domestic wool—one month's supply—was estimated to be in the hands of dealers, growers and cooperatives at the opening of August. No estimate is given as to how well covered the mills are at present.

The improved textile situation in England and Europe is following that of the United States. The U. S. Department of Agriculture around the middle of August reported that mill consumption of apparel wool in 1959 might be close to 265 million pounds, scoured basis, or 22 percent above that of the previous year and 10 percent above 1957. In the first six months of 1959 mill consumption of apparel wool totaled 138.4 million pounds, almost 36 percent higher than that of the same period the preceding year. By project-

ing the rate of consumption to the end of the year, the USDA estimates additional imports of 84 million pounds of apparel wool during the second half of the year would be required or about three times more than the actual imports for the last six months of 1958.

The domestic sheep industry, it is reported, will supply less than one-half our estimated apparel wool requirements for 1959.

The word "imports" never has a very pleasant sound to domestic producers, but the advance in world wool prices resulting from competition for foreign wools, should be reflected in prices for domestic wools. This unfortunately has

not always been so. However, the domestic market at present is very strong in comparison with the early part of this year. For example, good French combing and staple fine wool was quoted early in April at \$1.05 to \$1.10, clean basis (46 to 49 cents, grease basis, for wool shrinking 56 percent). For the week of August 21, quoted prices on this type of wool were from \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean basis (57 to 59 cents, grease, for wool shrinking 56 percent). Original bag Texas wools of this grade increased from a price range of \$1.10 to \$1.15, clean (41 to 53 cents, grease, on wool shrinking 54 percent) to \$1.35 to \$1.40 clean basis (62 to 64 cents, grease, on wools shrinking 54 percent). The increase was close to 30 percent. On some wools the increase is figured at 35 percent.

This improved situation exists inspite of the fact the world wool output for 1959 is expected to make a new record. The USDA predicts that it will amount

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1959

	Clean Basis Prices	%	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)	%	%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)					
Fine:					
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	\$1.30—1.35	56	\$.57—.59	59	\$.53—.55 64 \$.47—.49
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.25—1.30	55	.56—.59	60	.50—.52 65 .44—.46
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.15—1.20	56	.51—.53	61	.45—.47 66 .39—.41
One-half Blood:					
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.25—1.30	51	.61—.64	54	.58—.60 57 .54—.56
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	52	.58—.60	55	.54—.56 58 .50—.53
Three-eighths Blood:					
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.15—1.20	48	.60—.62	51	.56—.59 54 .53—.55
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.10—1.15	49	.56—.59	52	.53—.55 55 .50—.52
One-quarter Blood:					
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.08—1.15	46	.58—.62	48	.56—.60 50 .54—.58
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	47	.56—.58	49	.54—.56 51 .52—.54
*Low-quarter Blood:	1.05—1.10	41	.62—.65	43	.60—.63 45 .58—.61
*Common & Braid:	1.00—1.05	40	.60—.63	42	.58—.61 44 .56—.59

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:					
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.25—1.30	57	.54—.56	59	.51—.53 61 .49—.51
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.20	59	.47—.49	61	.45—.47 63 .42—.44

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:					
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.35—1.40	54	.62—.64	58	.57—.59 62 .51—.53
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.30—1.35	55	.59—.61	59	.53—.55 63 .48—.50
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing.....	1.20—1.25	57	.52—.54	61	.47—.49 65 .42—.44
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.15—1.20	55	.52—.54	58	.48—.50 61 .45—.47
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.10—1.15	56	.49—.51	59	.45—.47 62 .42—.44

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

to 5.445 billion pounds (grease basis) in comparison with 5.31 billion pounds in 1958.

This change in the world wool outlook is very welcome as profits have been cut very severely in recent years.

The Australian wool check for 1958-59 amounted to 296,652,526 pounds (\$662,261,658), or 42 million (\$94 million dollars) below that of 1957. The average price for the 1958-59 season was 43.70 cents. This compares with 56 cents per pound average of the previous season.

The wool top and wool futures markets have fluctuated considerably during August. As has been previously said in these wool reports, it is very difficult for a layman to follow the futures market because so often its ups and downs are influenced by profit-taking sales and other factors not closely allied with actual market conditions. This market, however, was very strong in the week before the opening of Australian auctions.

Mills were reported during August as being fairly well satisfied with fabric sales for the 1960 spring season and for the 1960 fall season. They are already talking of the need for increasing prices all the way from 10 to 30 cents a yard more than they received for this fall's output.

Western Wool Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA:

The A. T. Spencer clip of 20 bags of Romeldale wool was recently sold to net 60 cents per pound, f.o.b. shipping point. This wool is 60 to 64's grade with an estimated shrink of 40.7 percent.

Around 35 to 41 cents is reported being paid for lambs wool.

COLORADO:

Two cars of mostly ewes wool were sold in the Craig area during the month at 54 cents a pound, grease basis.

NEW MEXICO:

During the week of August 10, around 1,750,000 pounds of territory wool was offered at a sale in Albuquerque, New Mexico. About 300,000 pounds were sold each day with the best prices reported paid on the first day. Choicer wools (good French combing and staple fine) brought \$1.25 to \$1.30, clean, delivered Boston. Shorter, average types brought from \$1.18 to \$1.20 delivered East. Grease prices paid for these wools ranged from 35½ cents to

55½ cents, with the general range being 42 to 50 cents.

Sellers, it is said, were disappointed in prices paid as they had expected at least \$1.35. A weak futures market was cited by some as the cause for the lower selling prices. Also the fact that buyers were awaiting the opening of the Australian auctions and were not showing too much interest in domestic wools may have been a contributing factor to the lower than expected price.

OREGON:

The wool market in Oregon is reported as very strong but with little wool left in growers' possession. The Willamette Valley is practically clean of 1959 wools. Some lambs wool was reported purchased at 40 to 43 cents per pound. The Pacific Wool Growers reported a sale of around 125,000 pounds of coarse wools at about 57 to 58 cents, grease, landed Boston. Also two range clips from the Klamath Falls area were reported sold at 47 cents, f.o.b. shipping point. Only one range clip was reported left in Oregon at the middle of the month.

1959

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events
January 24-27, 1960: National Wool Growers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.

Conventions and Meetings

November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Casper, Wyoming.
November 5-7: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
November 6-7: Nevada Wool Growers' Convention, Reno, Nevada.
November 6-7: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
November 8-10: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 19-21: Idaho Wool Growers Convention, Boise, Idaho.
December 7-9: Montana Wool Growers Convention, Billings, Montana.
December 7-9: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Convention, Austin, Texas.
January 28-30, 1960: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Dallas, Texas.

Sales

September 8-9: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
September 12: Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 17: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
September 17-18: Western South Dakota Stud Ram Show and Sale, Newell, South Dakota.
September 21-22: National Columbia Show and Sale, Yakima, Washington.
September 24: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sheep Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
September 28: Valley Livestock Auction Sale, Grand Junction, Colorado.
October 3: U. S. Targhee Production Sale, Billings, Montana.
October 8: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Shows

June 10-September 10: Oregon Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
October 17-24: American Royal Live Stock & Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.
October 17-24: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, North Portland, Oregon.
October 30-November 8: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.
January 15-23, 1960: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
February 12-21, 1960: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Some wool was sold late in July and early August at Newell, South Dakota at \$1.25 to \$1.28. The wools were reported as bulking one-half blood and were reportedly sold to a large mill.

TEXAS:

At least two and one half million pounds of the fall clip in Texas, still to be sheared, was reported contracted up to August 21. Contract prices ranged from 43 to 50 cents.

A July 22-August 6 survey of wool warehouses in Texas revealed that 7,173,245 pounds of 12-months and 8-months wool were held in storage unsold. However, a considerable tonnage of wool is reported as moved since August 6, and on August 21, it was believed not more than four million pounds remained unsold.

Sales of Texas 12-months wool have been made recently at \$1.30 to \$1.35, clean. Choice Delaine wool has been moving at \$1.40, clean basis, delivered Boston.

UTAH:

During August, original bag wool sold in the range of 45½ cents to 58 cents delivered to the mill. Graded wool sold up to 65 cents, also delivered. Most of the wool on ranches in this area is about cleaned up.

Prices being paid during the first half of August are:

Fine	\$1.32 to \$1.39
½ Blood.....	1.25 to 1.30
¾ Blood.....	1.15 to 1.18
¼ Blood.....	1.10 to 1.12
Low ¼.....	1.05 to 1.07

During the week of August 17, there was some selling hesitancy because growers were awaiting the opening of the Australian market.

WASHINGTON:

One of the State's important clips was sold to the Pendleton Woolen Mills at a reported, but unconfirmed, price of \$1.20, clean f.o.b. Portland. The clip bulks fine and half blood, with quite a bit of three-eighths, it is said. Shrinkage is estimated at probably 58 to 59 percent.

WYOMING:

On August 19 not over two and one half million pounds was believed left in growers' hands and most of that tonnage was at the Wool Growers Warehouse at Casper. Early in the month three clips of original bag fine wool were reported sold at about \$1.30 clean.

ALMA C. ESPLIN

ALMA C. Esplin, 70, secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America and prominent Utah sheep breeder died Tuesday, August 4, in a Salt Lake City hospital following an illness.

A member of the staff at Utah State University, Logan, Utah, for a quarter century, Mr. Esplin was widely known throughout the western United States for his efforts to upgrade the quality of sheep produced in the region. He was one of the organizers of the Utah Purebred Sheep Breeders Association and had been officially honored by both that association and the Utah Wool Growers Association for his outstanding efforts to improve the western sheep industry.

A member of the USU staff from 1925 to 1950, Mr. Esplin had also served as extension agricultural agent in Iron County, Utah, for eight years prior to receiving his Master's Degree at USU in 1936.

Mr. Esplin began his higher education at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, but received his Bachelor's Degree from USU in 1916.

He was born at Orderville, Kane County, Utah, May 18, 1889.

Mr. Esplin left behind a lifetime of service to the western sheep industry, which saw not only the improvement of the particular breed with which he worked more closely, but a great improvement throughout the entire western sheep industry.



Mr. Esplin

In announcing the passing of Mr. Esplin to the membership to the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America, Association President, Frank B. Curtis said, "It is with deep sorrow and a feeling of great loss that I am writing to tell you of the death of Alma Esplin, secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America for the past nine years.

"His passing will be felt keenly not only by the Columbia breeders, but by the sheep industry as a whole, as his entire adult life was dedicated to the improvement of our particular phase of agriculture."

Funeral services were conducted Friday, August 7, at Logan.

ALFRED E. LAWSON

ALFRED E. Lawson, 65, former secretary of the Washington Wool Growers Association, died July 18 in a Yakima, Washington, hospital following a brief illness.

WWGA secretary for 15 years, Mr. Lawson had been prominent throughout livestock circles in the Northwest. A native of Kansas City, Missouri, he had moved to Yakima shortly following the close of World War I, during which he served overseas with the Army engineers.

In 1920, Mr. Lawson moved to Spo-

kane, where he was associated with the American Shorthorn Breeders Association for five years. Following this, he returned to Yakima, where he served five years as manager of the Washington State Fair Association.

Mr. Lawson returned to Spokane in 1930 to become manager of the Old Union Stock Yards. He remained in this position for three years, and then moved back to Yakima where he affiliated himself with the Wool Growers Service Corporation, with which he had been since that time.

ROBERT R. CHIPMAN

ROBERT Ray Chipman, 3, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert R. Chipman, American Fork, Utah, was killed Tuesday, August 4, when he was struck by an automobile near his home in American Fork.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Ray Chipman, 560 North 100 East, American Fork, the tot apparently ran into the

path of a southbound automobile about 75 feet north of the family home.

The child's grandparents are active in the sheep industry. His grandmother, Mrs. Chipman, is currently serving as national lamb promotion chairman for the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

From State Presidents...

(Continued from page 15)

our own funds—ours, yet not ours, until such time as the money reaches our own pockets.

Last fall a strong fight was put up to get the Wool Act renewed before Congress adjourned in order to help stabilize our industry, not only in our dealings with each other, but for the purpose of helping growers to finance their operations with lending organizations. Through the united efforts of all sheep organizations, many of which were not members of the National Wool Growers Association, and others interested in the industry, we were successful in getting the Act renewed by Congress.

Conspicuous as the ONLY farm organization to oppose the Act, was the American Farm Bureau Federation. At that time they opposed Section 708, the "self help" portion of the Act, insisting that unless it was removed they would oppose the entire bill.

The Act passed; we now have the referendum coming up for a vote. My understanding is that the South Dakota Farm Bureau and the majority of its members did not, and do not now, approve the actions of its National officers.

The approval of the work of the "self help," program with a YES vote, is a must for the industry. I know of no State organization that is not putting its shoulder to the wheel; results should be gratifying.

Here in South Dakota, the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, with some financial help from some of our wool handlers, is contacting every grower in the State whose name it can secure, with a letter and copies of a joint letter written by NWGA President Harold Josendal and National Lamb Feeders Association President Lester Stratton, and a copy of a leaflet answering AFBF charges.

It is estimated at least 10,000 mailings will be made, of which more than 8,500 will be to smaller producers east of the Missouri River where we have no membership.

—R. A. Smiley, President
Western South Dakota
Sheep Growers Ass'n.

Vote YES

in the
Lamb and Wool
Referendum

The National Wool Grower

Vote YES
in the
Lamb and Wool
Referendum

Industry News Briefs

Grazing Conditions Below Average; USDA Reports New Scrapie Case

Public Lands Withdrawn For Utah Wildlife Refuge

THE Department of the Interior announced approval August 14 of an order withdrawing approximately 14,097 acres of public lands in Utah for the Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge.

The Fish Springs area is located on "an important north-south branch of the Pacific Migratory Water Fowl Flyway," according to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The new refuge will provide a resting, feeding and breeding area for a large number of ducks, geese and other fowl.

The Pacific Flyway Council and the Utah State Department of Fish and Game have both approved establishment of the Fish Springs Water Fowl Refuge.

Of interest to livestock men in the area was an announcement from the Bureau of Land Management which indicated the lands would still be used for trailing, watering and resting of livestock being moved from range to range.

The BLM announcement said it had been the custom for many years to trail livestock through the area. The new refuge is located about 90 miles west of Nephi, Utah.

Although the area will be open to the trailing of livestock, withdrawal of the public lands closes the area to all forms of appropriation under the Public Land Law, including mining.

The Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge was established in March of this year by the acquisition of 3,775 acres of land from private individuals and the State of Utah. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife explained that withdrawal of the public lands for addition to the refuge was necessary in order to complete development of the unit.

GRAZING conditions on western ranges and pastures as of August 1 were below average in all but four of the 17 States, according to the Western Livestock Office of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The current situation varies from critical drought in most of Utah, Nevada and parts of the Dakotas to very good in much of Texas and Oklahoma. Soil moisture continues short over much of the western range area, except in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and eastern New Mexico.

The supply of forage for fall and winter livestock feed is nearly certain to be below average for practically the entire western region, with the exception of the favored areas in the central and southern plains.

In addition, the wild hay crop is short and will be below average in nearly all Western States, except Texas and Oklahoma.

Livestock showed only about the usual seasonal decline in conditions during July. Even in driest areas, farmers and ranchers have curtailed shrink by dipping into winter reserves to provide supplemental feed.

Stock water shortages are becoming widespread and are further limiting the use of available grazing areas.

ONE new case of scrapie, nine cases of bluetongue, one case of paratuberculosis and 86 cases of psoroptic scabies were reported in United States sheep flocks during June by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The lone case of scrapie reported during the month was diagnosed in Illinois. The only case of sheep paratuberculosis was in Montana.

All nine cases of bluetongue were in the Western States. Six of these cases were diagnosed in Texas. Of the other cases, one each was found in the States of Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico.

Of the 86 cases of scab, by far the largest number was diagnosed in Illinois, where 52 cases were reported. Three cases were reported in the Western States. One case was diagnosed in New Mexico; two cases were diagnosed in South Dakota. It was not reported whether the South Dakota cases were in the western or eastern portion of the State.

During the month, the USDA also issued its Animal Morbidity Report for the fiscal year 1959.

During the year, the following types and number of sheep diseases were reported: scrapie, 11; bluetongue, 138; rabies, seven; paratuberculosis, three; and psoroptic scabies, 736.

A Sincere THANK YOU!

To Our Buyers at the
National Ram Sale

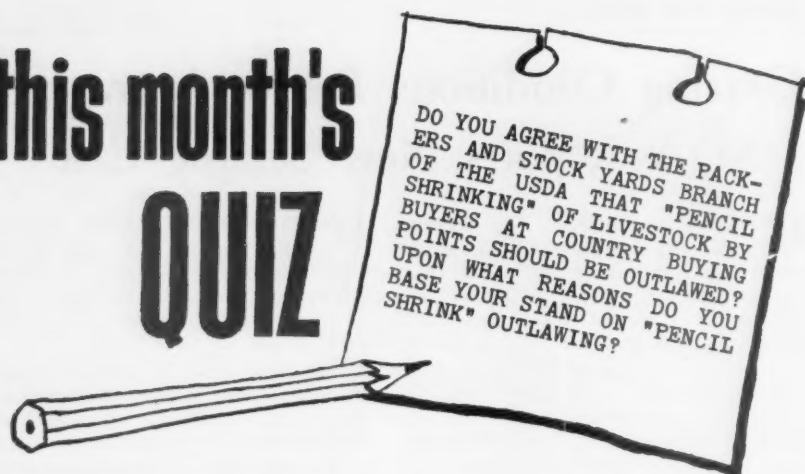
Our Rams At The National Sold To:

M. FRENCH CO.
Willows, California
LELAND R. SMITH
Craig, Colorado
MYRON D. CHILDS
Springville, Utah
ANDREW KATSEANES
Blackfoot, Idaho

ROY M. LAIRD
Dubois, Idaho
W. D. BEERS & SON
Salt Lake City, Utah
ANGEL CARAS
Spanish Fork, Utah
LYLE BLANTON
Hereford, Texas

Suffolks - Suffolk - Hampshires - Hampshires
OLSEN BROTHERS
Spanish Fork, Utah

this month's QUIZ



I do not agree that "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed. Because of the differences in moving stock, feeding conditions and all general circumstances pencil shrink should be kept legal. I believe it is the right of a willing seller and a willing buyer to arrive at their own terms.

I feel we should preserve the right of our "Yankee" free trading and swapping systems.

—Wilbur Wilson
Hammett, Idaho

YES, I agree that "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed. We usually sell at local sale barns or direct to feeders and have had no trouble with pencil shrinking. Feeders usually pay one cent below terminal market prices and take the lambs directly from the range to their feedlots. Pencil shrinking has never been tolerated around here. It is for scalpers only. I have never had a feeder ask for it. They want quality and are willing to pay for it.

—W. J. Norton
Kadoka, South Dakota

NO, I do not agree with the Packers and Stock Yards Branch of the USDA that "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed.

At my place I have my own scales. We allow a shrink of 4 percent on calves. We then know exactly what we are getting at the ranch. The buyers will either have a fair shrink or else they will be farred to shrink the price.

Besides, I prefer to regulate my own business rather than have any more government regulations.

—Leonard Schons
Wenatchee, Washington

I think if "pencil shrinking" would be outlawed, the buyers would adjust their price accordingly, so their final price would be the same.

—Jack Snead
Albion, Washington

I can hardly agree with the Packers and Stock Yards Branch of the USDA that "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed.

The conditions of buying and weighing in the country vary so much in different localities—even on different ranches in the same area—that I think this matter should be left to the buyer and seller. The buyer can pay only so much for the carcass. If an excessive fill is in evidence, he must either take a shrink or give a lower price per pound. I think outlawing pencil shrink would make little difference to me or to most growers. We all know that the fewer unnecessary regulations we have, the better it is for both buyer and seller. Personally, I think outlawing pencil shrink should be opposed.

—Kenneth McNew
Cotopaxi, Colorado

IT seems to me that the grower is going to have to stand a shrink in order to sell in the country. If he goes to market he will have to stand a shrink anyway. If he doesn't take any at country points, he will force the buyers to sit in town and wait until the commodity is brought to a central market.

I haven't heard too much about pencil shrink before. It would be ideal for us if we could get away from any shrink at all, but I do not see how we can do it.

—George Rugg
Heppner, Oregon

I am certainly opposed to "pencil shrinking" personally, but I do not think the practice should be regulated by law.

There is far too much government regulations as it is without adding any more. I think the matter of shrink is something to be decided between the buyer and seller, the same as price is determined. I do not think the matter is any concern of the government.

—James I. Newland
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

NO, I do not agree with the Packers and Stock Yards Branch of the USDA that "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed.

Any farmer knows that an animal with a full stomach cannot honestly be sold at the same price as one that is shrunk.

Our lamb pools get top prices and have a three percent shrink. We haul our lambs about 40 miles and they usually do not get a chance to eat in



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SALT LAKE CITY • BILLINGS • LOS ANGELES • CALGARY

Quiz...

(Continued from preceding page)

the morning so they don't take any shrink on them. I think this is entirely fair.

I have watched my livestock at auction and have noticed the difference in price vary according to the paunch. I agree that the usable amount of meat in an animal is what is being paid for and any way to determine this factor is o.k. with me.

—John Schron
Smyrna, Washington

I think there is too much overhead expense added to our sheep industry. As I see it, we have to take what buyers will give us.

—Frank Diss
Ophiem, Montana

I do agree that "pencil shrinking" of livestock should be outlawed.

Livestock in this area are usually trucked at least ten or fifteen miles to the nearest scales. Sometimes they are trucked thirty or forty miles. Any excessive fill is generally lost by the time the livestock are weighed. Livestock are then in a good merchantable condition, and "pencil shrinking" would only be a method of reducing the cost to the buyer.

In the event livestock are trailed to the weighing point, the weighing conditions could be adjusted by the selling price agreed upon by the buyer and seller when the contract for sale is made.

I feel that "pencil shrinking" is an advantage that the country trader uses on the producer.

—John H. Niemi
Buffalo, South Dakota

I think "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed in most instances, but not in all cases. Lambs and calves have shrunk all they are going to without taking another one and a half or three percent shrink off their weight.

—J. Trice Davis
Mertzon, Texas

I do not agree with the USDA that "pencil shrinking" should be outlawed at country buying points.

Weighing conditions are never the same at country buying points. Most of the yards do not have feeding facilities, so we have to trail in from a pasture or feedlot. I do not see how you could outlaw "pencil shrinking" and be fair to the buyer and producer both. We always settle our shrink at the time of the sale. If we do not like the price or shrink, we do not have to sell. We can always ship to a terminal market.

—Lee Wilson
Grangeville, Idaho



LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

from American Sheep Producers Council

WITH sheep production on the increase, improved prices on lamb and wool, and mill use of wool up 41 percent for the first quarter of the year, the outlook for the sheep industry continues to improve.

Backing up this optimistic report are the strong advertising and promotion efforts for lamb and wool by the ASPC. Lamb advertising for August will continue to stress the use of lamb for outdoor cookery. Trade ads on lamb will encourage the meat retailers to "build your cook-out promotions around lamb."

Both lamb and wool programs are generating enthusiasm and cooperation of all segments of the trade as they move into the season of heaviest supply. National Eat Lamb Week will be conducted from September 15-30, while all of September will be devoted to Wool Month.

Don Clyde, ASPC president, said producers will receive considerable assistance in moving their products to market with heavy emphasis on promotion and advertising during the next couple of months. "We hope this will help to sustain a good return to the producer during this peak period of supply. With the cooperation of packers and retailers," he added, "we should be able to move supplies into channels of consumption at a steady pace and avoid any undue piling up of supplies."

"We are convinced more than ever," Mr. Clyde declared, "that this promotion program for wool and lamb is highly successful. It is not a cure-all for the sheep industry, but more and more we come to realize the vast importance of advertising and promoting our products. For once in the history of the sheep industry we have a united program going to help build a solid foundation for the industry."

IN a continuing effort to tap every available source of information to provide a sound foundation for lamb promotion and advertising, the American Sheep Producers Council and its lamb advertising agency, Potts-Woodbury, have developed a questionnaire to be circulated to stores in all of the council's 21 lamb marketing areas.

Retail grocery stores of all sizes will be included in the distribution of the questionnaire to learn more about how they handle lamb and the effects of the council's promotion efforts.

AN Indiana supermarket operator is convinced that it pays to advertise and promote lamb. An average weekly increase of 2,650 pounds in lamb sales is due to strong advertising, according to Bert Maher, manager of Eavey's Super Market, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

In an article for SUPER MARKET MANAGER Mr. Maher says sales in his supermarket went from 350 to 3,600 pounds per week in an area where lamb has traditionally had little appeal. Mr. Maher says, "By consistently telling our customers through newspaper and television advertising what a fine food they are missing in their daily diets, we have built up a good volume on lamb... our lamb business continues to grow."

HENRY J. O'Neill, the council's merchandising man for the hotel, restaurant and institutional trade in the New York area has already stimulated considerable interest in lamb with far-reaching effects.

Several national organizations that provide food service have indicated their interest in placing lamb on their menus and using the council's promotion material. These include such nationwide organizations as Walgreen's and Kresge's. These organizations have issued bulletins to their division offices urging them to work lamb into their menu planning.

CONSUMPTION of lamb in Georgia in 1958 almost doubled the amount consumed during 1957 according to a survey conducted by the University of Georgia College of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Lamb consumed in Georgia in 1957 amounted to 1,545,149 pounds while in 1958 consumption jumped to about 3,006,931 pounds. Lamb was the only red meat to show an increase in consumption in 1958 in Georgia.

The ASPC may have a fertile field for its recently launched promotion and advertising program in Atlanta. Since the program was started in March there has been a noticeable increase in the use of the lesser cuts of lamb, such as scotch chops, riblets, lamb patties, shanks and neck slices in the leading stores.

'59 Shorn Wool Production Biggest Since '46

THE amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1959 is currently estimated at 251,929,000 pounds, grease basis. This figure is five percent larger than the amount of wool shorn in 1958 and 10 percent higher than the 1948-1957 average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 1959 wool crop is the largest since 1946, when 280,908,000 pounds were produced. The five percent increase in 1959 shorn wool production is a result of both an increase in the number of sheep shorn and a slight increase in the average weight per fleece.

The total number of sheep shorn or expected to be shorn this year is estimated at 30,547,000 head. This number is three percent above last year and 10 percent above average.

The average weight per fleece for 1959 is estimated at 8.25 pounds, compared with 8.15 pounds in 1958 and the 10-year average of 8.31 pounds.

For the 13 Western sheep States (the 11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is currently estimated at 173,707,000 pounds. This is both five percent above last year and the 10-year average.

Of all the Western States, California, Montana, Nevada and Washington are the only States in the group which show less wool produced this year than last.

A total of 20,276,000 head of sheep are shorn or to be shorn in the 13 Western States in 1959, according to the CRB. This is also five percent higher than last year and six percent above the 10-year average.

The average fleece weight in this area this year is estimated at 8.57 pounds, compared with 8.55 pounds last year and the average of 8.65 pounds.

Shorn wool production in Texas, the leading sheep State is estimated at 44,461,000 pounds and is up 15 percent from last year. Despite the healthy increase, the 1959 figure is five percent below the 10-year average.

(Editor's Note: It must be pointed out that Texas is still recovering from the severe drought which plagued the area for several years.)

The increase in shorn wool production in Texas last year was a result of a 10 percent increase in sheep shorn and a five percent increase in the average fleece weight.

Wyoming, the second ranking West-

WOOL SHORN 1958 AND 1959, BY STATES

State	WOOL PRODUCTION			WEIGHT PER FLEECE ²			NUMBER OF SHEEP SHORN ¹		
	10-Yr. Av.			10-Yr. Av.			10-Yr. Av.		
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Thousand Pounds			Pounds			Thousand Head		
Arizona	2,855	3,021	3,067	7.3	7.4	7.2	392	409	424
California	15,599	18,316	17,614	7.1	6.6	6.3	2,228	2,762	2,806
Colorado	11,224	11,884	12,693	9.1	9.2	9.4	1,236	1,298	1,354
Idaho	10,149	10,103	10,812	10.2	9.8	10.1	997	1,028	1,068
Montana	14,857	15,805	15,800	9.8	10.2	9.8	1,522	1,548	1,609
Nevada	3,935	3,732	3,543	9.2	9.4	9.3	428	397	381
New Mexico	11,399	10,497	11,212	9.1	9.0	9.2	1,251	1,166	1,213
Oregon	6,153	7,145	7,248	8.7	8.4	8.3	705	846	878
South Dakota	7,904	11,142	12,126	8.9	8.8	9.0	886	1,260	1,348
Texas	46,921	38,716	44,461	7.8	7.5	7.9	6,025	5,134	5,637
Utah	12,176	11,747	11,985	9.6	9.7	9.8	1,273	1,211	1,223
Washington	2,768	2,431	2,428	9.3	9.4	9.1	298	260	267
Wyoming	19,535	20,715	20,718	10.4	10.3	10.0	1,882	2,009	2,068
Western	165,475	165,254	173,707	8.65	8.55	8.57	19,121	19,328	20,296
Other States	64,446	75,547	78,222	7.53	7.39	7.62	8,555	10,224	10,271
U. S.	229,921	240,801	251,929	8.31	8.15	8.25	27,676	29,552	30,547

¹Includes sheep shorn of commercial feeding yards.

²For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the average per animal and not the average per shearing since some sheep are shorn more than once each year.

ern wool State, showed only a slight increase over 1958 production. California, which showed a 4 percent decline from 1958—the greatest decline of the Western wool producing States—is currently suffering from a severe drought condition.

Wool production for 1955 in the 35 "native" or "fleece" wool States is currently estimated at 78,222,000 pounds. This figure represents a four percent increase over shorn wool production for 1958 and is 21 percent above average for the 10-year period.

Auxiliary President Reports

Women Opposed to Grading

By MRS. O. T. EVANS
President, Women's Auxiliary

THE women of the Auxiliary have added their voice to that of the wool growers in asking for suspension of lamb grading.

The presidents of the State auxiliaries have sent letters and telegrams to their Congressmen and to Secretary Benson. Mrs. S. M. Ercanbrack, national second vice president, a past president of the Utah Federated Women's Clubs, made extensive contacts with officers of the GFWC, who had adopted a resolution to oppose the suspension, and she presented the wool growers' reasons for wanting it suspended.

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, national lamb promotion chairman, personal friend of Secretary Benson, wrote him and many others in positions of influence, urging them to support the wool growers in this matter.

I also wrote Senator Gale McGee and Representative Keith Thomson asking

The increase in production during 1959 resulted mostly from the heavier average weight per fleece—7.62 pounds this year as compared with 7.39 pounds in 1958. The number of sheep shorn in the fleece wool States was also up, but the increase was less than one percent.

In the fleece wool area, 19 States showed an increase in wool production compared with last year; wool production in three States remained unchanged; and 13 States showed decreases in shorn wool production.

them to favor the suspension. I contacted the president of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs, and second vice president of the GFWC in Montana and talked with the GFWC Legislative Chairman in Washington, D. C., and got her promise not to push the suspension.

We feel that many people opposing this are uninformed and rightfully have no say in how the wool growers run their business. We hope the Women's Auxiliary stopped some of the opposition.

Also the State presidents and contest directors of the Auxiliary have been aiding Mr. Hughie Munro in his campaign to get the Flammable Fabrics Act amended. They have put articles in the newspapers warning the public of the menace of the flammability of the synthetic fabrics.

Aside from these things, the Auxiliary women are doing a tremendous work in the three promotions for lamb and wool.

Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."

—Richard Baxter



Mrs. Laird



Mrs. Heller

MRS. Myrrl Heller is currently serving her second year as president of the Idaho Wool Growers Auxiliary. The first office she held in the Idaho Auxiliary was that of secretary-treasurer in 1952-53.

Mrs. Heller was the first to fill the newly created office of State contest director in 1956. She served two years in that capacity and was elected auxiliary president in 1958.

Myrrl is the mother of twin daughters, Dianne and Joanne, age 17. Both girls have competed in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

Mrs. Roy Laird, presently State contest director for the Idaho MIYWW contest, is also a member of the directory of officers of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary. A brief biographical sketch of Mrs. Laird appeared in the April issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

Idaho's first local auxiliary was organized December 14, 1927, at Idaho Falls, with 10 charter members. Mrs. J. T. Edwards was elected president; Mrs. James Laird was named vice president.

Each member of this local chapter wore a small bunch of flowers made of yarn as the auxiliary emblem. By 1930, the membership of this group had increased to 30 ladies.

Local chapters began to increase in 1932, with the formation of the Sugar City Auxiliary, which was followed by five others—ULIA (Ucon, Lincoln, Iona, Ammon) Auxiliary in 1933, Pocatello Auxiliary in 1936, Blackfoot and Portneuf Woolies (Bancroft) Auxiliaries in 1937, and the Oneida County (Malad) Auxiliary in 1938.

For a time these local auxiliaries grew and flourished. However, only the Blackfoot Auxiliary is active today.

The State Auxiliary was organized in 1932, with Mrs. Leon Contor, Idaho Falls, as president. Dues were set at

50 cents. In all, 34 names appeared on the charter member list.

The colors of the auxiliary were white and green; their emblem a little brass bell. The purpose of this group, quoted directly from the early record of minutes, was "to promote more widely the use of woolen materials and heavier consumption of lamb and mutton, as well as to create a better social acquaintance and harmony among the wives and families of the various wool growers."

In 1933, the auxiliary introduced lambergers to the public. A Miss Hepworth of the University of Idaho, in a series of lamb cooking schools conducted throughout the State, demonstrated the many nutritious ways of preparing lamb and mutton. Cuts of lamb, attractively wrapped, were given as door prizes. Lambs were donated by local wool growers for these demonstrations.

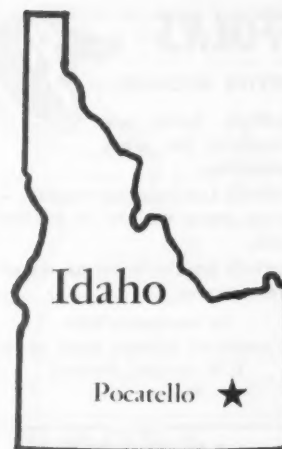
A bazaar, featuring articles made by auxiliary members of woolen material and wool yarn, was held at Twin Falls in 1945. Each auxiliary member furnished at least one item for the bazaar. The event was such a financial success and created such general interest in wool promotion that it remained the major fund-raising project of the Idaho Auxiliary for many years.

Those who attended the NWGA convention at San Francisco, California, in 1947 will remember the brightly colored, hand-crocheted hats made of wool yarn, which were in such wide circulation there.

The hats, originally the idea of Mrs. J. W. Robertson, first made their appearance at the 1946 Idaho Wool Growers convention. They were so popular that the Idaho Auxiliary took 100 to Salt Lake City, Utah, for the National Auxiliary bazaar. The following year 300 more hats were taken to San Francisco.

Always interested in youth projects, the Idaho Auxiliary had initiated several youth programs before the MIYWW contests were begun. In 1941, the auxiliary presented prizes to two Boise girls at the State convention for their accom-

PLEASE send all reports for the auxiliary Section to Mrs. George Erickson, Belle Fourche, South Dakota, Press Correspondent for the National Auxiliary.



The 1958 Idaho MIYWW contest finals were held at Pocatello.

plishments in home sewing. Following that time, the auxiliary gave wool blankets to the makers of the most outstanding woolen garments at 4-H fairs and similar events.

In 1947, with Mrs. Merle Drake as Auxiliary president, the first actual MIYWW contest was staged at Idaho Falls. Since the 1947 contest at Idaho Falls, the event has been held in conjunction with the Idaho Wool Growers convention, which alternates yearly between Pocatello and Boise.

Although districts were established early in contest history, during the first few years the events were staged as many as 36 girls were taken to State conventions to model their home-made wool garments. Under present contest regulations, only two girls from each district (a junior and senior division winner) are eligible to compete in State finals.

Until 1956, when Mrs. Heller was elected State contest director, the auxiliary presidents also carried the responsibilities of handling the MIYWW contest.

In the 12 years the contest has been conducted in Idaho, the State has produced six national winners: Elizabeth Schubert, Gooding, senior division, 1949; Joan Hopper, Caldwell, junior division, 1950; Diane Hampton, Preston, junior division, 1951; Patricia Jeppson, Preston, senior division, 1954; Sharron Scheline, Donnelly, junior division, 1957; and Amelia Beth Loomis, Donnelly, junior division, 1959.

Since adopting the MIYWW contest as its chief project, the efforts of the Idaho Auxiliary have been centered on furthering this work. The members feel some degree of success has been attained in carrying out the major purpose for which the auxiliary was founded—"to promote more widely the use of woolen materials."

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ARE BETTER BECAUSE:

- Suffolk Rams are excellent for cross breeding.
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C. W. Hodgson, Secretary
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Vote YES

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THE HAMPSHIRE

Sure I'm In
Demand ...
I Produce
MORE
POUNDS
of Lamb
Per Ewe!



Breeder's List and Information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
Stuart, Iowa

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending August 24, 1959.

PASTURES

EAST of the Great Plains precipitation amounts were generally large enough in the Gulf and southern Atlantic coastal areas, and the western Great Lakes region to maintain or improve pastures. Elsewhere the rainfall was generally light and pasture conditions showed some decline, but remained in seasonally fair to good condition.

Pastures in the southern Great Plains continue excellent, and parts of the central Great Plains received a boost from rains. However, northern Great Plains' grasses remain in dire need of moisture, and stubble fields are also failing to furnish normal amounts of grazing. Showers continue to chip away at the dry southern Rocky Mountain and southern Plateau regions, but rainfall was generally very light elsewhere and diminished to none in critically dry California, Nevada, and southern Oregon. Pastures in the northern Rocky Mountain and northern Pacific coastal

regions continue in mostly fair condition.

Haying progress was generally rapid, except for portions of the Great Lakes region.

COLORADO

Ramah, El Paso County
August 10, 1959

Feed conditions on our summer range have been good this year although there is a shortage of water. We do not have a sufficient amount of moisture and there have been no storms as of late. The conditions are only fair compared with last year at this time.

We have had some trouble with grasshoppers in our area, but nothing is being done to control them.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in only fair condition.

—Guy McGill

Cotopaxi, Fremont County
August 17, 1959

Feed is very abundant on our summer range this year. It is strong, much better than last year when feed was low in food value and we only had about half as much. We have had plenty of moisture this year.

Grasshoppers have been giving us some trouble lately. Cropland has been sprayed where it is badly infested.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in much better condition than usual. Up to the present I have heard of no contracting. The demand for yearling ewes seems to be about the same as last year.

Most of the wool in this area was consigned or sold earlier in the year.

—Kenneth McNew

IDAHO

Hammett, Elmore County
August 20, 1959

Feed on our summer range matured much earlier this year than usual. We have not, however, had a sufficient amount of moisture in our area.

ANNUAL SALE

of
approximately

250 RAMS
300 EWES
350 EWE LAMBS

DRAFTED FROM THE

Columbia - Targhee - Rambouillet

flocks of the

U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION

and

WESTERN SHEEP BREEDING LABORATORY

DUBOIS, IDAHO

10 o'clock a.m., September 24, 1959

Sale list of rams upon request after September 1

We have been having some trouble with Medusa Rye weed. Studies are now being made to determine what can be done to control this menace.

Our lambs will come off the range this year weighing about the same as they have in previous years, however, I think we will have more feeders.

Fat lambs have been contracted in our area at \$19 to \$21.25; feeder lambs at \$17.50 to \$18.50 and crossbred ewe lambs from \$22.50 to \$24.00 per hundredweight. Crossbred yearling ewes have sold at from \$27 to \$28.

—Wilbur Wilson

Grangeville, Idaho County
August 14, 1959

Feed conditions on our summer range are fair. The grass has been pretty good but is now starting to get dry. Our high ranges are shorter than last year, but the lower ranges are about the same. We have had very little rain in the last 60 days.

My lambs will come off the range this year in fair condition.

In our area, \$30 has been paid for crossbred yearling ewes.

—Len Wilson

American Falls, Power County
August 14, 1959

There have been some recent sales in our area of replacement ewes at \$29.

Due to the extremely hot, dry weather, we have been feeding our lambs in dry lots since weaning. We run our sheep on sprinkled irrigated pastures rotating them every few days.

Our feed conditions are about the same as last year at this time. We have had plenty of moisture.

—Williams Brothers

MONTANA

Ophiem, Valley County
August 17, 1959

I believe the demand for yearling ewes in this area is somewhat greater than it was last year, although there

have been no recent sales reported.

As far as I can tell, it looks like our lambs will come off the range in good condition. There has been no contracting as of yet.

Feed is very short on our summer range this year. We have not had a sufficient amount of moisture—it has been exceptionally dry.

—Frank Diss

OREGON

Heppner, Morrow County
August 19, 1959

There has been quite a little contracting of lambs in our area—most of the

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$5.00
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	6.50
Collin's PROFITABLE SHEEP	7.50
Diggins and Bundy's SHEEP PRODUCTION	6.50
Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	5.00
Ensminger's STOCKMAN'S HANDBOOK	8.50
Giffill's SHEEP	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER	.50
Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.75
McKinney's THE SHEEP BOOK	4.96
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	9.50
Newsom's SHEEP DISEASES	9.00
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	7.65
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buying activity took place in July. Fat lambs have been contracted at \$19.50 to \$20.75; feeder lambs at \$17 to \$18; sellers were asking 22 cents for fine-wooled yearling ewe lambs; and some crossbred ewe lambs have moved at 25 cents a pound. A small lot of cross-

bred yearling ewes also sold at \$25. All lambs in this area were sold in July. Our lambs came off the range this year about 10 pounds light.

Feed on our summer range was good until June 10. Due to insufficient moisture, our range was badly burned up by July 15.

—George Rugg



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Antelope, Wasco County
August 18, 1959

Our lambs are looking comparatively better this year than they did last year. Fat lambs have been contracted in our area at 20 cents; feeder lambs at 18 to 19 cents.

Feed conditions have been fair this year, although the weather has been

drier than average. Compared with feed conditions last year at this time, current feed is about the same. However, our sheep have done better this year because the weather has not been quite so warm.

—H. E. Rooper, Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Belle Fourche, Butte County
August 14, 1959

There have been no recent wool sales in our area, although some wool sold at 55 cents in Belle Fourche not too long ago.

A few yearling ewes and some two-year-olds sold in our area during June at \$27.

Due to hot and dry weather, our wild hay crop will not go over 10 percent of the normal growth. This is considerably below last year at this time because we have not had as much moisture as we received last year.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in fair to good condition.

—James I. Newland

Buffalo, Harding County
August 14, 1959

Our lambs will all come off the range this season as feeder lambs, weighing

1000

RAMS

1000

"Every Ram Inspected"

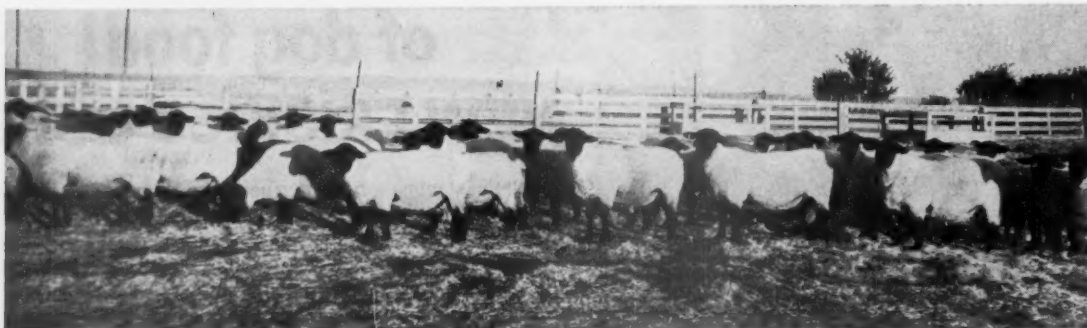
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about 75 pounds each. Some order buyers are currently offering 18 cents per pound for feeder lambs for September 20 to 25 delivery. Crossbred yearling ewes are being sold at \$26 to \$27 per head.

Our feed conditions are very good this year. They are as good, if not somewhat better, than last year at this time. On June 24, we had a severe wind and rain storm that left us with two inches of moisture and also flattened out a large sheep shed.

—John Niemi

Kadoka, Jackson County
August 19, 1959

Feed on our summer ranges is very short. June and July have been very dry months. We have had 50 percent less grazing on our ranges this year because of the lack of feed. Many of our dams are dry as we did not have enough snow last winter and only a very few rain storms during the spring and early summer. This situation has hurt us quite badly.

My lambs will come off the range in fair condition this year. At present I am grazing them on the second crop of alfalfa and new pasture.

Most of the lambs in our area will sell around September 15 to October 1. Feeder lambs should sell at 20 to 22½

cents a pound. Most ranchers are keeping their yearling and ewe lambs. There is a greater demand for yearling ewes this year.

Most of the wool in this area was contracted last June at prices ranging from 45 to 51½ cents.

I think we should advocate closer relations with State and national predator control boards. Many sheepmen in our area quit the business a few years ago due to predators—coyotes—and pests—worms. In this area many persons are re-entering the sheep business because we have a Fish and Wild Life man stationed locally with an airplane available for predator and pest control use, when necessary. Worms are being controlled with drench and phenothiazine salt.

—W. J. Norton

UTAH

Paradise, Cache County
August 18, 1959

Our lambs will come off the range this season a little better than last year.

Our feed conditions on our summer ranges have been about average, although we have not had a sufficient amount of moisture. Conditions this

ewe MARKING HARNESS

Shows which ewes bred & when; checks ram's potency. Saves time, money, space. Durable, Jourgensen make. Holds grease crayon, red, black, green; hard (summer) or soft (winter). Harness \$3.75; crayons each 50¢.

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year compared with last year at this time are a little better.

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**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
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P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

WASHINGTON

Smyrna, Grant County
August 15, 1959

Ranges in this area are irrigated. Our feed condition on this range, in general, is about the same as last year.

We have had more wind this year than in most years and the weather has been very dry.

We have had both insect and weed troubles in this area. Some spraying has been done to try and control these pests.

We sell only our fat lambs through a pool.

Our wool pool was held recently at 40 cents.

—John Schron

Warden, Grant County
August 14, 1959

We have had some trouble in our area with insects. As far as I know, nothing is being done to control this menace.

The feed on our summer range is only fair, and we have had to do some dry lot feeding. Our lambs will come off summer range possibly in fair condition this year.

We have had sufficient moisture in our section of the country lately.

I am very concerned about the fat lamb sales held here each June. The prices are fairly good, but in this area it is not possible to get lambs ready for market that early. Grading is also too close.

I think lambs that are almost ready for market should also be bought by the buyer; this would save producers time and money in transporting lambs to sales later on. It would also prevent spreading disease among healthy flocks.

I personally prefer grading on the trucks and like to have the buyer take both good and fat lambs. Many farmers are having considerable trouble marketing their products. If better marketing methods are not found, we may all have to quit the business.

—Andrew Spuler

Omak, Okanogan County
August 18, 1959

Our lambs will come off the range in slightly better condition this year than they did in 1958. There has been no contracting up to now.

We have had a sufficient amount of moisture and feed conditions on our summer range are excellent. This is about the same as it was last year.

—Emmett Smith

Abion, Whitman County
August 15, 1959

Our sheep graze on fenced pastures. The feed condition on these

pastures is better this year than last year. We have been fortunate in having a sufficient amount of moisture.

All lambs in this area are topped out and sold as fats.

Coyotes are on the increase around this part of the country.

—Jack Snead

WYOMING

Cody, Park County
August 14, 1955

Our feed conditions have been good so far, but our ranges are becoming dry. We have not had sufficient moisture, just a few thunder storms. Compared with last year at this time, feed conditions are not as good.

Our sheep will come off the range in good condition, but our fall and winter ranges are dried up.

Mixed lots of lambs have been contracted at \$21.75. Woolled yearling ewes have sold at \$25 per head. I would say there is a small increase in the demand for yearling ewes this year over last.

—S. H. Quick

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Coliseum - Ogden, Utah - Watch for the dates

National Wool Growers Association



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